

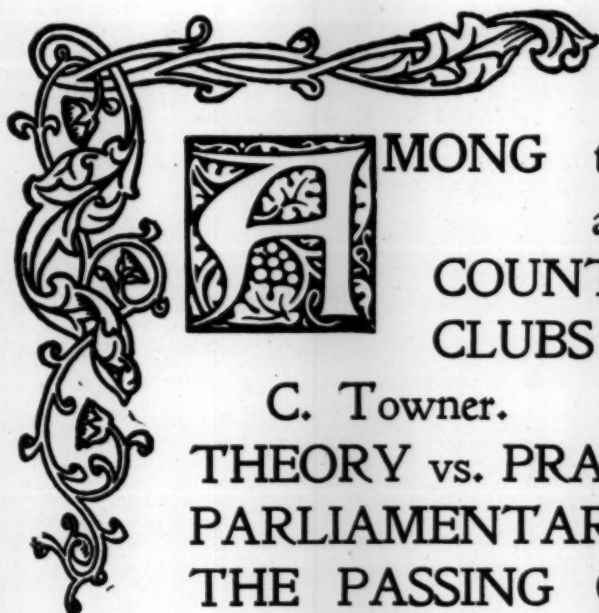
Official Number.

THE CLUB WOMAN

VOL. IV.

JULY, 1899.

No. 4.



AMONG the prominent features of this number
are: * * * * *
COUNTRY CLUBS. Mrs. Noble Prentis.
CLUBS FOR COUNTRY WOMEN. Harriet

C. Towner.

THEORY vs. PRACTICE. Story. Josephine A. Cheeseman
PARLIAMENTARY USAGES. Emma A. Fox.

THE PASSING OF THE GRANDMOTHER. Mabel
Loomis Todd.

EVOLUTION IN THE AMERICAN HOME. Mrs. Fred-
erick Hanger.

AND

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD AND COUN-
CIL MEETING OF THE G. F. W. C. AT PHILADEL-
PHIA.



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DOES THIS MEAN ANYTHING ?

THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the Board of Directors of the General Federation.

VOLUME IV.

BOSTON, MASS., JULY, 1899.

NUMBER 4

Helen M. Winslow, - - - - - Editor.

NOTES.

They are having a great time at the quinquennial in London now.

Are you doing your part toward increasing our Subscription List? Let every one secure one new subscriber.

American women are ahead. With a president of the G. F. W. C. who will never lower her banner and a president of the International Council of Women who could sew all rents that might come in the relations of American and English women, we are all Wright. Yes, that's dreadful, but it will answer for July.

Mark Twain did better than that, but he took eight days, according to his own confession, to evolve this: "May the cordial relations between England and America as typified in Kipling never be severed in Twain."

Many club women who are not subscribers to The Club Woman will receive this number, as it is an "official" one. To all such we would say: why not send us your subscription for a year—only a dollar? We shall make it well worth your while.

"Please accept my thanks for Mrs. Lowe's picture that came with the June Club Woman. It is excellent of her, and I am delighted to get it," is a phrase frequently appearing the past month.

Hosts of club women all over the country are sending in congratulations on the adoption by the G. F. W. C. Board of The Club Woman as their official organ. It was a straight business arrangement, by which we can save the national organization many dollars during the coming year for printing and postage. On the other hand it is a distinct honor for The Club Woman to represent so fine a body of women. The Club Woman will endeavor to prove herself worthy. In the meantime we are receiving many such letters as the following:

Norwalk, Conn., June 15th, '99.

My Dear Miss Winslow:

I am so glad the Council of the General Federation has made "The Club Woman" the official organ of our Federation.

I am sure this will meet the approbation of our best women.

As far as I know the needs of our Connecticut clubs, after years of intimate association with them, your magazine meets every want, and it is a satisfaction to have so broad-minded, good-tempered, dignified a paper, so admirably conducted in all ways, stand for our club work.

My personal feeling is that we owe you a debt of gratitude for representing us so worthily.

Yours with cordial admiration,

Dotha Stone Pinneo,

Cor. Sec'y Connecticut Federation.

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THE EVOLUTION IN THE AMERICAN HOME.

By Mrs. Frederick Hanger, President of the Arkansas State Federation.

THIS subject, if treated in a Darwinian style, would infringe on the territory of sociology, biology, theology and even chronology. The words, "The Evolution in the American Home," look well on our programs, and are a printed protest against the accusation that we meet to think in resolutions, act in by-laws, and amend constitutions only. They are also a tender, trusting, touching tribute to the husbands and homes we leave to evolve their own salvation as best they can, while we, in convention assembled, enjoy the estates that women have fallen heir to in the evolution in the American home, chiefest among which is that they frequently get out of the American home. Traveling, like marriage, has always been considered honorable among all men (with railroad cars and hotel dining rooms as *prima facie* evidence). And now that women demand that the earth and the fulness thereof shall be divided, share and share, sex and sex alike, they, too, go a-journeying, and why not? As traveling is prescribed for many of the ills of a calamitous world, it is considered, a cure-all for the overworked or unoccupied, for the broken in health, or broken in heart. It is looked upon as a remedy for nervous prostration, stupidity, too much or too little memory, and is recommended to satisfy curiosity, create impressions, get out of ruts, and have a good time.

The American home has gone through many evolutions, from the wigwam of the aborigines to the dozen-storied paradoxically named flats of the highest type of present day civilization and architecture. We delight with pride and pomp to celebrate the days and deeds of old, but give hearty thanks not to have been of them when everything, the healing herbs that hung in the garret, the clothes that hung on the mortal frames, the "candles that shone like good deeds in a naughty world" and the whole year's domestic stores were evolved by, or under the care of the women of the household. In consideration whereof we revel in nineteenth century inventions and revolutions that have added hours to women's days and years to women's lives. We rejoice in sewing machines and tailor-made men, women and children. We telephone the corner groceries and live contentedly a hand-to-mouth existence out of paper bags—taking little thought of the menu of the morrow, in a way that would have brought starvation in the good old days.

If there is a class of uncanonized martyrs that our hearts turn back to it is to the Pilgrim mothers, those first American housekeepers, before evolution had set in. Remember, they lived with the Pilgrim fathers. What do you suppose would have happened to those dear industrious dames if they had revolted and with prophetic visions of the days to come, put down their work and on their hats and sallied forth to a Pacaha Club on Monday, a Library Association on Tuesday, a King's Daughters' meeting on Wednesday, a Rainbow Club on Thursday, with village improvement societies on Friday and D. A. R.'s, C. D. A.'s, U. D. C.'s, W. C. T. U.'s and other alphabetical and ancestral aggregations sprinkled heavily through the month, leaving not even Saturdays for divers and sundry doings? The poor erring Pilgrim mothers would have been adjudged as witches, no doubt, by the stern Pilgrim fathers, and their only escape would have been to condemn themselves, turning state's evidence, by flying through the air on the very broom they had so sweepingly neglected. The lives of the Pilgrim mothers were not always festivals of delight and their outlook not always the most cheerful, but it was through a peaceful window,

untrammelled by all the paraphernalia and trappings that are the despair of the latter-day housekeeper.

Think of it! A window made to look out of, and let in air and light, with shutters, screens, leaded, plated and stained glass, sash curtains, dark shades, light shades, lace and silk curtains with all their persistent possibilities to get out of order! If the commissioners in lunacy only know it, windows should be put down as one of the crying causes of female insanity. These reason-destroying affairs are beautiful, which is not always an excuse for being, as the American home has struggled through hard stages of ugliness from stiff silhouettes and lettered samplers, through ghostly hair and wax wreaths, on slippery hair-cloth sofas and chairs of a straight-backed generation, to the resurrected styles of innumerable queens and Louises. Today the home is truly American and nothing if not colonial in design and color, with an incongruity of cushions and sofa pillows that would proclaim the nineteenth century occupants a lounging and leisurely set, except that everybody knows nobody ever has time to use them, in the restless, feverish activity of the day. The Americans may evolve a national architecture, but they can never evolve a national menu. Tastes differ and so do customs. The vagaries in these lines are shown by baked beans and pie for breakfast in one latitude, which finds a counter irritant in four kinds of hot bread for the matin meal in another latitude.

The day was when a letter received in the household was an event. The day is when letters received in the household are calamities. The housekeepers are caught in endless chains of epistolary revolutions, and are deluged with dozens of letters daily, and are pursued by penned or printed petitions to aid in the universal upbuilding of the world from a monument to Lafayette in France to a house for homeless cats and dogs in the classic city of Boston.

In the evolution in the American home, the wedding bells have rung few changes. Much has been written on the subject of marriage, and much sage advice has been given by elderly evolutionists who have actually suggested doing away with the old-fashioned practice of falling in love. They have urged a more calculating method of choosing fitting partners for life's joys and sorrows and the mothers of future great generations. Notwithstanding all this, the inherited instinct of falling fondly, frequently and sometimes foolishly in love goes madly and merrily on, and so do the wedding bells. It may be caused by natural selection, the fascination of a dimple, the attraction of a blue bow bewitchingly set, but the whys and wherefores defy analysis, and as disaster is the exception and not the rule, it argues that matches are made in heaven and heaven tenderly watches over its own. The American home is on a firm foundation. Even though the young husband might sigh for the pies his mother used to make, and the young wife might return sigh for sigh for the money her father used to make, they don't do it. Light housekeeping may sometimes prove heavy on something besides the pocketbook, and the young man who promised to "skirmish around and furnish the water" may be surprised to find that it has to be analyzed, boiled, strained, filtered and cooled. These and many more things balance in the ups and downs of housekeeping and add the price and spice of experience to living. In the evolution in the the American home the cradle has lost its rocker and the occupant its spanking. Solomon would stand amazed at the household economics practiced in this direction. A wail goes up from pessimistic phrenologists over the lost bump of reverence. They claim it has disappeared from the heads of the rising generation. The children have lost their a, b, c's, and broken out reading in a spon-

taneity of polysyllables, and instead of being seen and not heard, are often heard long before they are seen. They are not always put to bed when they are not sleepy and made to get up when they are sleepy, and their implicit obedience by the instantaneous process is sometimes open to argument. The cynic says the old order of things has passed away, giving place to the disorder of the new. But it is only the result of evolution, and the times are not badly out of joint. Our homes are filled with healthy, happy boys and girls who will go forth and take up their share of life's labor and honors.

One good turn the evolution in the American homes has done is to make it possible for the girl to have a chance to get on in the world. She no longer feels that she must sit and wait to be overtaken by matrimony or become a stocking-darning adjunct to her married relations. She can be a bachelor maid and face a frowning world with an independent smile. She can pursue the even, single soprano of her way with a mission or profession in life and apologize to no one. Do not imagine that this independence will create an excess of spinsters in the country. The government became alarmed and fell to figuring to find there were 3,000,000 unmarried women, against 5,000,000 unmarried men in the United States, leaving a doleful balance of 2,000,000 old bachelors with no hopes of bettering their condition.

The best evidence we have of the merits of the American home is that widows and widowers are the best marrying people we have. They marry three times to once by the untried. A hue and cry has been raised that the sacred duties of wifehood and motherhood will be slowly entered upon by the independent young women of the day, and that our college-educated women are out of their natural sphere. A remedy has been suggested, that the profession of wifehood and motherhood should be a part of the college course. This is a good suggestion, and when Yale and Harvard have chairs for the profession of husbandhood and fatherhood and give instructions how to hold a baby without getting all its clothes around its neck, etc.; etc., Vassar and Wellesley will look to their laurels in these lines. Domestic science is domestic sense and domestic sense is common sense. If education can take that away from a woman any more than from a man it can abstract a minus quantity. Women should have the best and highest education they can obtain and more especially if their lives are to be rounded out in the limited bounds of a four-room cottage.

This is an age of special callings, but the demands on the housekeeper are so vast and varied that she must be a many-sided specialist and know something of everything, from dollars to dinners, from hygiene to hats, from plumbing to poetry, from Johnny's fractions to Mary's French; and while she may have caught the spirit of the times and become an expansionist by invading new territories, and may have been masquerading as the "eternal feminine" or the "new woman," these little excursions and diversions only make her prize the more her old dominion, and the complexities of her nature find full play in the evolutions in the American home.

"I have constantly meant to write you my joyful appreciation of the way *The Club Woman* is edited and printed. The cheap monthlies with their hideous shiny paper have long been a weariness, and it is rest to eye and touch to take up genuinely well given work. Mrs. Richards' article—and she has supreme common sense—ought to be sown broadcast, and "The Mellowing of Occasion" no less. I wish I could do it myself. Your mission, I am sure, is to give such summary of the highest work as will, by its own power, compel poor work into the background."—Helen Campbell.

The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law sent postpaid for 75 cents.

WHY DO WE FORGET?

By Julia Harris May.

WHEN friends have done the loving deed
Or reached the kindly hand,
Or given help in time of need,
Why do we sometimes stand
And check the flowing of the tears
And keep the lips firm set
Till love, indifference appears?
Oh why do we forget?

Do we forget? "Oh no! Oh no!"
"The kindly deed we keep
Within our hearts where'er we go,
Or waking, or asleep."
Then why not say the thankful word,
And let the teardrops flow?
And show the depths within us stirred?
Oh why dissemble so?

We cannot tell; but this is true,
With souls that deepest feel;
We cannot do what we would do,
Unwilling to reveal
The measure of our sympathy,
And so, we sometimes let
The friends we love most faithfully
Think that we can forget.

THE PASSING OF THE GRANDMOTHER.

By Mabel Loomis Todd.

IN my dining room hangs a portrait which might well be merely a study in effective fancy dress. A young woman, hardly more than a girl, with dainty complexion, a dim suggestion of dimples around her rosy mouth, lovely dark eyes, and two enormous puffs of reddish brown hair beside the fair forehead, looks from the canvas in conscious satisfaction with the great cap which surmounts her youthful face. This Parisian adornment seems to have been made of thinnest crepe lisse, with ruffles encircling the head like a halo, and here and there a bow of pale blue satin ribbon. Around her bare throat is gathered a double Elizabethan ruff of the same delicate white material, and ivory-smooth shoulders emerge from the big, puffed sleeves of her short-waisted black satin gown.

And there sits my pretty grandmother, painted when just past twenty, in the proper costume of a recently married, youthful matron, seventy-five or eighty years ago. With magnificently heavy hair, she was, nevertheless, married and mistress of a house; so the cap must be donned to accord with her newly acquired dignities.

I first remember her as she seemed to me, a little child, the incarnation of all the ancient virtues. She could not have been much over fifty, yet iron gray curls shaded each still delicately pink cheek; the rest of her hair was scrupulously covered by another sort of soft white cap, whose wide-hemmed strings, or "tabs," gave additional effectiveness to her elderly beauty. She was apt to wear a small white Chuddah shawl over her shoulders, and toward twilight, as the glow from the open fire became accentuated, she often took out her knitting—a pretty afghan, or bedroom slippers for some of us, which could proceed better in the dim light. While she by no means haunted the fireside, spending instead much time in reading, and the now almost obsolete art of brilliant letter writing, in the old-fashioned, legible, delicate hand of early gentlewomen; while she constantly attended church, never forgot the poor, and often went upon calling or shopping excursions, it was in the distinct character of the elderly lady. The exquisite consider-

ation shown her on trains or horse cars, the helping hand always extended by indifferent people, her large black bonnets tied under her chin and covering her fine hair except the little face curls, her real lace veils, fastened around the edge of her bonnet with a tiny elastic, and the India shawl which draped her sloping shoulders in what were considered folds of much elegance—all these make up my earliest memories of my grandmother, a true lady of the old school.

And she seemed to me to change little in thirty years. The curls grew whiter, and a bit smaller—the pink in her cheeks became fainter; but the soft brown eyes, the helpful hands, the gentle duties, the gracious manner, all were practically unaltered.

Her mind was stored with interesting reminiscences of early years, of the typical, high-bred life of long ago, when heavy mahogany sideboards held every variety of decanter, full of rare old liquors, offered with cake as a matter of course to callers—of the days, in short, when fewer people made it possible for life to be not only simpler, but more elegant. Her sparkling wit, always effervescent, never served to hide the lovely solidity of her Christian character, generous in every relation, and full of thoroughbred charity for the failings of the less favored.

She seemed to feel annoyance only in one way—when pushing persons of humble origin, risen perhaps to place and power in distant cities, would sometimes say to her: "You remember, Madam W—, in the old days how everybody lived in the kitchen" or, "Don't you sometimes long for the old New England 'biled dish'?" or perhaps, "You know when it was hog-killing time on the farm"—supposing with the ignorance of early uncultivation that their own was the only class in long-gone New England days. But her sharpest retort, delivered with a pretty dignity, was never harsher than, "No, Mr. F—, I do not, because I never saw or had any of those experiences," to the manifest astonishment and sudden, if dim, enlightenment of her questioner, on whom it had never before dawned that his kitchen memories did not comprise the entire life of a far away age in Massachusetts.

She never said "How?" when failing to catch any remark, not refraining consciously, but because the word would not have occurred to her; and in her whole lovely, lady-like existence, she could never quite apprehend the vulgar elbowing for place, the commercialism, the coming to the surface of impossible persons, which becomes more and more evident with every American year. She was one of the typical grandmothers of the old school. Where are they now?

* * * * *

"Yes," said the club woman, settling herself comfortably as she came in before the meeting was called to order, "Yes, I have to read a paper. Oh! It frightens me dreadfully; but I've promised, and of course I must."

"I never could in the world," said her companion, "My voice would give out completely, I know."

"Very likely mine will," replied the first, as she straightened her skirts, giving perhaps an unnecessary but most satisfying rustle of silk petticoats as she sat farther back in her chair.

I looked at the two with a momentary wonder. Both were tall, rather rosily fresh of face, not yet unpleasantly stout; but one with her smart hat, the other in coquettish bonnet above the dark coils of her heavy hair, gave merely the impression of late youth. No suggestion of even the beginning of middle age accompanied either. Yet I knew that one had two grown sons, a successful civil engineer and a college student about to grad-

uate; and the daughter of the other had long since married, now rejoicing in a family of children of her own.

A typical grandmother? Not at all; or at least far from what we have been accustomed to consider typical. I could not forbear wondering once more—where are the real grandmothers?

After all, which is better? The stately lady in caps who graces the house with old-time, slender elegance, far aloof from latter day cares, and with active life but a memory; or the hurrying woman in girlish hat, whose face does not belie it, with her own even, flashing white teeth, her club papers, her insistent, organized philanthropy, her busy, over-full days, in which knitting has no place, letter writing is a lost art, caps are beyond the possibility of imagination, and where even the old, slow-moving, legitimate Hoyle game of whist must give way to a series of scientific mental gymnastics, of which every turn is known beforehand, planned and carried out with mathematical exactness?

Truly there are no old ladies, and none of us, somehow, wish to emulate personally the by-gone grandmothers whose absence we deplore.

Said a famous and brilliant woman of eighty-eight years young if one ever was, "I do not care to die until I lose my six upper front teeth—well I will say the four. When they go, Heaven may take me."

THAT BETTER BAND.

After Felicia Hemans.

(The following original poem was given at the birthday celebration of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club at Young's Hotel, Boston, in response to the toast given by the president to "The Women's Clubs.")

I HEAR you tell of a better band
Where women join women all over our land,
Oh, help me to find it in East or West shore
To tell the benighted to weep no more.
Is it there where the cross points up to the sky,
Where their voices with chanting are lifted on high?
Not there, not there, my child.

Is it there where the feathery palm trees stand,
'Neath which sit the maidens to list to the band,
Where the gowns which they wear come from over the seas
And the perfume of flowers make fragrant the breeze,
Where their coiffures are decked with birds' starry wings
And around are rich hues that affluence brings?
Not there, not there, my child.

Is it there where they stitch on seam, gusset and band
Of the shirts for the heathen in Afric's far land,
Where their faces are long, their voices are grave,
And they talk of their neighbors and how they behave,
Where there's no talk of ethics or books or of art,
But when done with their neighbors discuss a jam tart?
Not there, not there, my child.

Is it there where they sit over small tables bent,
Where their eyes follow cards with a gaze intent,
Where they sigh or they smile as hopes fall or rise,
When they lose or they gain the much coveted prize,
Where there's punch in the corner and crackers and cheese,
And of olives and bon-bons you eat as you please?
Not there, not there, my child.

Where you find earnest women in council who meet,
Where the hand-clasp is firm, the welcome is sweet,
Where the talking is vital, discussed with much care,
Where the workers are happy, dissensions are rare,
There, there, you will find it—and no better band
Than our great Federation is known in the land—
'Tis there; 'tis there, my child.

A. P. B.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

By Josephine A. Cheeseman, Greeley, Colorado.

"WHAT are your plans for the remainder of the day?" inquired Doris Carlton of her brother George, as they rose from the luncheon table, on a bright October noon.

"Nothing in particular, for at present I am supposed to be a gentleman of leisure. I had thought of going to Overland Park for a run at golf, but another time will do as well. Therefore I am at your service, if that is what you wish me to say."

"Thanks," she continued, "this is the date on which one of the clubs to which I belong holds a meeting. A most interesting subject is to be discussed—child-training; several noted ladies are to be present. Can you take baby John to the 'Rest' in order that I may be prompt in attending? You can go to golf later, for I will call for him on my return."

"How soon will you be ready?"

"At 1.30."

"Very well, I will go into the library for a smoke in the interim," she ascending the stairs to the nursery.

Doris Sears was a Boston girl born and bred, having married five years previously a rising young physician, Charles Carlton. They had been playmates and friends from childhood, both preferring to begin life in a comparatively small way rather than submit to a long engagement. Removing at once to Denver, where within the first year he was selected as superintendent of a sanitarium in one of the most charming suburbs of the Queen City. A pretty detached house was included, which, under the hands of the young wife, had grown to be a beautiful home.

George, the only brother of Doris, a bachelor of thirty, was spending his postponed vacation with her, Dr. Carlton being absent in the South enjoying a brief rest.

Baby John was not quite two years old,—a bright little fellow, brown-eyed and golden-haired—usually sweet tempered, but at rare intervals showing variations which might or might not develop into peculiarities.

It was the custom of Mrs. Carlton during shopping, calling, receiving and club hours of certain days, to take the small boy to the home of three maiden sisters, called the "Rest," who, for a consideration, during week days received babies under five years belonging to the best families, while their mammas followed the ways of the new woman. George, since his stay in Denver, had frequently carried the child to the sisters. He rather preferred doing so, for the unusual beauty and winning manners of the miniature man charmed every one.

Presently Doris called, "George, we are ready."

They boarded the tram-car, which only passed at intervals of an hour.

She remarked, "Nelda is out today and the house is alone."

The connection with another line was more timely than usual. They were soon waving each other good-bye at the corner of Sixteenth street. In a few seconds the crowd had separated them. Doris purchased two or three trifles, then went directly to the club.

George passed up the street, into a quiet avenue where the maidens Perini resided. He ascended the rather high steps. Just as his hand touched the bell he noticed, with a start, directly over the button, a bright red placard on which was printed, in large black letters:

QUARANTINE!!
SCARLET FEVER!!

All persons are forbidden from entering or leaving these premises under penalty of the law. By order of

HENRY JONES, M. D.,
Pres. Board of Health.

Edgar Anthony, M. D., Clerk.

Denver, Oct. 20, 18—.

His feet scarcely touched the steps so quickly did he reach the walk and hasten from the vicinity. Pausing, he consulted his watch. Not yet three o'clock; Doris would not return before the dinner hour, six. He had no idea where the meeting to which she had gone was held. What could he do? Never having cared for John more than a few minutes at a time, amusing him for three hours seemed a task indeed. He would return home, but Nelda, the one servant, was absent. At any rate home would be the most proper place. Perhaps he could find some one to care for him there.

John began to fret. The wind had risen, and a dust storm seemed approaching. He must seek shelter. At this moment an unusually strong zephyr swept around the corner carrying with it the dainty white plumed hat which was so becoming to the baby. The hat rose with the gust and sailed like a successful kite over the heads of pedestrians. It was soon lost forever in the cloud of whirling dust and slight dash of rain which followed.

John screamed with grief and fright. George, almost blinded with the coquettish antics of the ever changing climate, grasped the child and rushed to a car. So absorbed was he in his unusual occupation of nurse he had not noticed that the only other passenger was a most stately young lady of the Gibson type, exquisitely dressed.

Before George could prevent him, John slipped from his arms and toddled to the girl, burying his cheek in her scented gown, lisping "Mamma! mamma!"

She did not notice at first. As he continued, she blushed rosy red. Then, patting his cheek, asked, "What is your name?"

"Zon Twarlton," answered the innocent.

George in the meantime used every means in his power to tempt the refractory one to return to him. Presently he ran back and articulated very plainly, "Papa! papa!"

It was now the dignified George who felt his face flush with embarrassment. The little truant again ran to the lady and insisted that her lap was the place for him to sit. She smiled good-naturedly, complying with his wish.

They reached the loop at the end of the line. George hoped that this magnetic girl would follow another route, and thus relieve him of her presence. But no; she inquired of the conductor when the next train for the Park was due.

"Fifty-five minutes," was the answer.

As she rose, lifting John to the floor, he commenced a series of screams which could be heard for a block at least, clinging to her skirt and shouting "Mamma! mamma!"

George, murmuring excuses, caught the struggling, squirming child, and endeavored to carry him to the waiting room. The moment the naughty tyrant lost sight of "mamma," as he called her, his vociferations increased.

Hearing his continued tones of distress, she quietly came across the platform. In a clear, sweet voice she said: "Let the child come to me?"

George released the tumbled rogue and raising his hat answered: "His mother, Mrs. Carlton, is my sister. She has gone to attend a club meeting, at which the training of children was to be settled. I am caring for him during her absence," continuing with an account of the unexpected dilemma in

which he found himself, at the same time presenting his card.

She returned hers, which read "Miss Avis Henderson," adding: "I suppose Mrs. Carlton is the wife of Dr. Carlton of the Sanitarium. I have been abroad six years, but know most of the internes by name. My father, Dr. Henderson, is the nerve specialist. He visits the Home two or three times during the week. I am now on my way to call on the wives of the resident physicians."

The tiny boy had by this time climbed to a seat beside Miss Henderson, quiet and satisfied. In a few minutes he was sleeping with his head resting on her arm. George and she chatted until the car came.

John awoke seemingly in the best of humors, allowing the pretty lady to lead him to the steps.

Their destination was reached in due time. As George turned to go toward his sister's home, thanking Miss Henderson for her kindness, the hatless John again renewed his displeasure at parting with his fancy, repeating with emphasis his former terms of endearment.

She hesitated a moment then said, "Come in with him. I think some of the nurses off duty can relieve both you and me."

Leaving George in the reception room, with the child clinging tenaciously to her hand she sought the head nurse and told her of the circumstances.

Miss Flower at once detailed a young novitiate to care for the little fellow. No sooner did Miss Henderson attempt to leave the baby than his dissatisfaction was expressed as before. The nurse gave him pretty playthings and a glass of milk. Miss Flower, whom he knew very well, used every means in her power to tempt him to come to her. These inducements were of no avail; the new friend was his mamma for the time being.

After resorting to various stratagems without success, Miss Henderson said: "I will remain until the return of Mrs. Carlton."

Removing her hat and wrap, she crossed the hall and told George of her decision. He at first demurred, but finally yielded to what seemed the inevitable.

"Children are always fond of me, but I never found so devoted a knight before."

Bowing himself out, the young bachelor thought, "What a rare nature is concealed under her stylish armor!"

Just as the clock sounded six, Doris came bounding into the hall with "Where is my baby? I was so frightened when I saw that dreadful card. What did you do with him?"

George replied: "I found an attendant of experience, by accident. She is yet with him."

"Oh, you took him to Miss Flower. What a bright idea!"

"No; he is at present in charge of Miss Henderson at the San."

"Not the one who has just returned from abroad, and is said to be fastidious beyond words?"

"Yes, I should judge she had been educated in a German Kindergarten where the charming of refractory children was a science."

"Did he cry? The poor dear!"

George then related his experiences of the trip homeward. Doris could not refrain from laughter when he came to the disappearance of the hat.

"We will go over, get the naughty boy, and invite Miss Henderson to dine with us tonight, after which you can accompany her home as a compensation for your annoyance."

John was found content and happy, lunching on bread and milk. The self-imposed nurse accepted the invitation to dinner, and later, the escort across the city, which proved a most happy

close to the day which had been rather disagreeable for two people.

Dr. Carlton decided to remain absent another month, George extending his visit to correspond. Before he left, the engagement of Miss Avis Henderson and George Sears, the wealthy banker of Boston, was announced.

CLUBS FOR COUNTRY WOMEN.

By Harriet C. Towner, Corning, Iowa.

TO come in touch with the outside world, to learn what is being thought and felt by others means much to those who lead somewhat isolated lives. To women living in the country where the daily cares of living are more burdensome than in towns and villages, the wholesome stimulus of the study club comes like a ray of sunshine and makes easier and less monotonous the round of household duties. It is a benefit from every point of view to throw aside the daily tasks at times; to forget how many pounds of butter were made today, how many pies and loaves of bread must be baked tomorrow. The influence of women's clubs has broadened and sweetened the lives of many American women, and nowhere would this influence for good be greater than in the rural districts. The country clubs already formed have proven successful, but the number is much smaller than it should be. Often, even those who would appreciate and understand the value of a study club call attention to the difficulties in the way of making it a success. The lack of time, inconvenient distances and scarcity of books are some of the objections urged. After a careful consideration of the conditions said to make country clubs impracticable in many places, the conclusion is reached that none of the obstacles are insurmountable, and the increased happiness and help the club would bring would more than compensate those interested for any inconvenience.

Be the duties of the house-mother never so heavy there are few women who, if they really desire to do so, cannot put aside a few hours each week for their own pleasure or self-improvement, and indirectly the improvement of their homes.

In country school districts it is customary for the younger people to conduct successfully "literary societies," and many an American orator recalls his first forensic effort in the little schoolhouse on the hill. There is no adequate reason why the mothers of these young people, and fathers also for that matter, should not have their study clubs, to give new direction to the thoughts, and enlarge the mental horizon. It is true the scarcity of books makes systematic study in some localities difficult, but with traveling libraries in so many states, and those in charge not only willing but eager to send them into the country, many of the necessary books may be obtained from this source. It is often best that such clubs be started by some one outside, and members of clubs in the nearest town may easily arouse an interest in the matter among their friends in the country. Once organized properly the club will soon become independent, and the establishment of fraternal relations with other clubs through membership in the State and General Federations will help to a knowledge of the best methods of carrying on the work, where well arranged courses of study may be obtained and other details.

A direct result of the country club will be more attractive homes. A writer in a recent number of *The Club Woman* calls attention to the entire absence of taste in the selection and arrangement of furniture and crude attempts at decoration noticeable in many country homes. In this respect alone the country club may become a valuable school to its members, helping

them obtain through study some knowledge of harmonious arrangement, and an appreciation of the need of forming the taste along right lines. A trained taste either in art or literature is not possible without much study of the best models, thought and observation, but a beginning in the right direction may be made by any one who truly desires to familiarize himself with the best things. No one will believe a gaudily colored lithograph or "hand painted" wooden shovel decorative after becoming familiar with reproductions of great pictures, and Mary J. Holmes' thrilling tales cease to charm after an acquaintance with Hawthorne or George Eliot. In Iowa an organization known as the Daughters of Ceres is doing much for farmers' wives. This society was organized by Mrs. Henry Wallace, a prominent club woman of Des Moines, who became convinced that farmers' wives needed a club of their own to divert their minds into new channels of thought. Through her instrumentality the first chapter was organized two years ago and a state organization has been in existence over a year. Eight chapters have been organized in Iowa with a membership of from five to twenty-five. Each chapter carries on a course of study. The society is unlimited in its membership and is for the special benefit of farmers' mothers, wives, daughters and sisters. The organization is a member of both the State and General Federations and is an unqualified success. Let members of clubs in towns which are in touch with agricultural districts consider what may be done toward organizing country clubs and they will find an enviable opportunity for helping others.

The club movement is not a revolution, but we hope it is an evolution. It may not abolish poverty, but we hope it will decrease drudgery. It will not do away with ignorance, but we hope it will increase knowledge. It may not exterminate vice, but it will help to stimulate right action. It is "expansion," not as the balloon expands, but as the tree grows or the flower opens to the sun.

COUNTRY CLUBS.

By Mrs. Noble Prentiss, Kansas City.

"HOW can we as club women extend our work?" Women who thoroughly enjoy their respective clubs are very much in earnest in their desire to help others, but cannot see the way to really practical, helpful work. The season is approaching when the opportunity for doing very effective and loving work, offers; that is, to establish clubs in the country among the farmers' wives and daughters.

Go into the country one, two, or three women, having previously arranged with some country woman to invite her neighbors either to her house, or better, to the schoolhouse, some Saturday afternoon. Then tell of the work—what it has been to you personally; what it means in the daily life of the housekeeper; in the rearing of children. Do not talk of hard study of abstruse subjects, of mediaeval art, etc., but talk of the pleasure of gathering together for the consideration of many simple but perplexing questions, and above all, to the uplifting influence of the spirit of mutual helpfulness as is best developed in a good club. Invite questions. Two or three, or perhaps but one such talk will interest the assembled women, when it is an easy matter to effect an organization.

Do not have dues; do not have more than three officers—president, vice-president and secretary. Do not urge a course of study the first year; that will come later. But encourage the women by sending interesting books, items of current events, good magazines, and above all else, urge them to send

for a traveling library. Let that be the first work of the club. A library will awaken the interest of every man, woman or child who has any taste for reading; in fact it will create the taste, the hunger for good books. And what a blessed thing a book is on the farm, or anywhere, for that matter.

Having organized the club in the country, then invite it to one of your club meetings. If you happen to live where there is a city Federation, invite them to attend your meetings; and when they come, see to it they have a cordial welcome. Ask them to take part in your meetings. You will be charmed with the original thought of the thinking country woman. On the Kansas farms may be found some of the most brilliant women of the state. There are country clubs in Kansas that it is a real pleasure to be privileged to visit. But there are not enough country clubs, and women who mean what they say have only to look about to see the need of harvesters. The seed has been sown; the harvest is ready.

Find enclosed my dollar, which represents ten thousand dollars' worth of good wishes for the success of your undertaking.—Fannie Helmuth, President New York Federation.

The Worcester, Mass., Woman's Club is about to build a very handsome clubhouse. This will be the third clubhouse for women in the Old Bay State, unless the Boston \$250,000 edifice is erected first.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, the widow of the novelist, has been spending the winter in Madeira. It will be recalled that she collaborated with Stevenson in some of his books. She has written a short story for the July Scribner's, entitled "Anne."

"Please find herein my subscription for The Club Woman, which I consider of great importance to the women of our country. From the start it was fine and its value has increased with each number. Pray accept my congratulations upon your success in this line of work, and my good wishes for your efforts."—Louise Barnum Robbins, Corresponding Secretary National Council of Women.

A number of reviews have compared "No. 5 John Street" with Prof. Wyckoff's "The Workers," and one of them has gone so far as to say that the English journalist probably never would have written his book if the American educator had not published his. There is a radical difference, however, between the ways in which the two authors treat a theme essentially the same—the life of the laborer from the amateur laborer's point of view. And Mr. Whiteing began his romance of slum life and high life in London nearly six years ago—at least two years before Prof. Wyckoff's magazine articles began to appear. The Century Company, which announced a second edition of "No. 5 John Street" on May 16, has since issued a third and larger edition, and now announces a fourth.

"When I was a very little girl," said the woman with gray curls, "my father used to own a little Jersey calf. I was afraid of it. And I used to have to go through the field where it was kept every day when I went for the mail, or else walk two miles or more around. For a long time I walked those two miles, and my father watched me, and let me do it, and thought that sooner or later I would find my courage and go through the field. But I didn't—and at last, in summer, he so disliked to let me take that long, hot, noon walk that this was what he did: He told me one day that every time I went through the field I might, if I liked, pick a persimmon from a tree that grew in the center of it. Now I was more fond of persimmons, and of the persimmons on that particular tree, than most other things. And I was surprised to find myself, the very first day, crossing the stile, and crossing the field, and emerging safely on the other side with a persimmon in my apron pocket. Do you see?"

"Well?" said the woman in the crooked bonnet, skeptically, "And clubs—"

"Clubs," said the woman with the gray curls, "ought to be treated just as the field was in which was kept the Jersey calf: Do not argue people into them. Make them so attractive that you can't keep people out."—Zona Gale.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

VII.

MOTIONS (Continued).

OF the eight motions enumerated in Article VI. as those most frequently used while a main motion is pending, numbers one to six relate to the main motion. The motion to adjourn, number seven in the list, and the motion to fix the time or place to which to adjourn, number eight in the list, do not relate to the main motion, but are of such a character that they are entitled to consideration while the main proposition and all pending motions to it are held in abeyance.

They are the only motions in the list which are ever main motions except the motion to amend, which becomes a main motion when applied to constitution or by-laws previously adopted.

The statement is often made that a motion to adjourn is always in order. This is true within certain limitations. A motion to adjourn is not in order when it has just been defeated, while a vote is being taken, when the assembly has previously decided the time of adjournment, while a member is speaking or when the motion to fix the time or place to which to adjourn is pending.

An affirmative vote on the motion to adjourn postpones the further consideration of the proposition before the assembly until the order of unfinished business at a subsequent meeting.

A motion to fix the time or place to which to adjourn, that is, to fix the time or place for the next meeting is the only motion which may be made while the motion to adjourn is pending.

There are other motions than those in the list which may also be made while the main proposition is pending, and although not so frequently needed, the members of an organization should be able to use them when they will best serve their purpose, and every presiding officer should know what they are and the rules which govern them.

OBJECTION TO CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION

although peculiar in form, must be treated as a motion. Objection can only be made to the consideration of a main motion, and must be made if at all before any amendment has been offered and before any discussion has taken place. The form is: "I object to the consideration of the question," or "I raise the question of consideration." The vote must then be immediately taken on the question: "Shall the motion be considered?" no other motion being in order while the question of consideration is pending. If the vote is in the affirmative, the main motion is before the assembly the same as though the question of consideration had not been raised. If in the negative, the result is as if the main question had never been offered.

Objection to consideration of the question can never be applied to nominations, to the motion to adjourn or that the committee rise.

TO POSTPONE INDEFINITELY

is a motion akin to objection to consideration of the question. It differs from it in that it may be made after discussion has taken place. It can only be applied to the main motion and may only be made while the main motion alone is pending. This motion should not be confounded with the motion to lay on the table, for its purpose is different. The motion to lay on the table is presumably for the purpose of temporarily suspending action, while the object of the motion to postpone indefinitely is to put the motion entirely beyond the reach of the assembly.

The motions to commit and to postpone to a time certain may each be superseded by a motion to amend, and the motion to amend may in turn be superseded by a motion to amend.

The motion

TO MAKE A SPECIAL ORDER

ranks with the motion to postpone to a time certain. The form is: "I move that the further consideration of this question be postponed until _____," or "I move that the further consideration of this question be made a special order for _____,"

in each case mentioning a definite time, which may be during the same meeting or at a subsequent meeting.

Any of the following motions may be made before the motion to adjourn is offered, but none of them are in order while the motion to adjourn is pending:

- To limit or restrict debate.
- To suspend a rule.
- To allow the withdrawal of a motion.
- For the reading of papers.
- For the order of the day.
- To take recess.

Besides the above, a division of certain questions may be called for, a reconsideration of certain votes may be ordered, motions providing for the manner of voting may be made, and points of order and questions of privilege may be raised.

The motion

TO LIMIT DEBATE

ranks with the motion to close debate (the previous question). Unless an organization has adopted rules governing debate, any member may speak on any debatable motion as many times as he can secure the floor and as long as he chooses each time. When any debatable motion is under consideration, a motion limiting the number of times a member may speak, the length of time he may speak or the aggregate time to be used in debate by the assembly, is in order.

The motion

TO SUSPEND A RULE

is never in order unless prior provision has been made for such suspension. When such provision has been made the motion to suspend a rule is in order while any or all of the motions numbered one to six in Article VI. are pending. The motion should be made with reference to a particular rule and not in a general way. No organization has power to suspend a provision of its constitution, or articles of association or to suspend any rule imposed by a higher authority.

The motion to allow

THE WITHDRAWAL OF A MOTION

may be made by the person who offered the motion or by any other member. A motion which has been stated by the chair is in the possession of the assembly, and if the mover wishes to withdraw it from further consideration he addresses the chair and says: "I withdraw my motion with the consent of the second." If the member who seconded the motion consents and no objection is made by any other member, the chair announces that the motion is withdrawn. If the second does not consent, or if any member objects, the motion may only be withdrawn by vote of the assembly. Permission may be given to withdraw a main motion after amendments have been offered, but not after they have been adopted.

A motion, or as it is generally spoken of, a call for the

READING OF PAPERS

may be treated similarly to the motion to allow the withdrawal of a motion. If a member desires to read or have read any document written or printed which in his opinion would give information on the pending motion, it may be read if there is no objection. If objection is made, the question of reading the paper must be put to a vote. This does not apply to the reading of a communication, report or resolution on which a vote is to be taken. It is generally conceded that such a paper may be read as many times as necessary to insure an intelligent understanding of its contents.

A motion or call for the

ORDER OF THE DAY

may be made upon the arrival of the hour for which an order has been made. General orders are those which are made by standing rules. Special orders may be provided for by standing rule or may be made by resolution as illustrated above. Many clubs have a by-law or standing rule like the following: "The time devoted to business preceding the literary exercises shall not exceed thirty minutes." With such a rule in force, the president of a club at the expiration of thirty minutes might interrupt any business then in progress and proceed with the literary exercises. If the president omitted to do so, any member may call for the order of the day. The presiding officer should then proceed with the literary exercises unless the club by motion and vote decide otherwise.

The motion

TO TAKE A RECESS

is in order whenever the motion to adjourn is in order.

A motion or call for a

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION

is often granted by unanimous consent, but if such consent is not given, a motion that the question be divided may be offered. It can only be applied to motions capable of being divided into two or more parts, each of which might be reasonably adopted independently. The motion to divide must state what division is desired. If the motion prevails, the different parts are considered and disposed of in turn.

The motion

TO RECONSIDER A VOTE

is seldom applied to any vote but that on a main motion, but it may be applied to the motions to indefinitely postpone, to amend, to commit, to postpone to a time certain and the vote for the previous question.

If the vote has been taken on the main motion to which these motions relate, then these cannot be reconsidered without first reconsidering the vote on the main question.

A motion to reconsider the vote on any of these motions cannot be made while a motion of higher rank is pending.

A motion to reconsider can only be made by a member who voted with the prevailing side.

The motion to reconsider a vote, if carried, annuls the vote already taken and brings the motion before the assembly again for consideration.

Special rules are needed to prescribe the limit of time within which the motion may be made. A rule very generally adopted is that a motion to reconsider a vote shall only be allowed at the same or the first subsequent meeting. Notice of intention to move to reconsider may be written and filed with the secretary either during the meeting or in the interval before the next meeting.

If the motion to lay on the table or the motion to adjourn is made and carried while the motion to reconsider is pending, or if notice of intention to move to reconsider has been given, the vote which it is proposed to reconsider is temporarily annulled, and if the limit of time elapses before the vote on the motion to reconsider is taken, the effect is as if it had not been suggested.

No vote can be reconsidered more than once. A vote is sometimes reconsidered immediately for the express purpose of preventing subsequent reconsideration which might result in a contrary decision. No business need intervene between a vote and a motion to reconsider the vote.

The motion must clearly state what motion is intended, as, "I move to reconsider the vote by which it was decided that seven dollars per month be allowed the corresponding secretary for clerk hire." If notice is given the secretary of intention to move to reconsider, it should be equally explicit, as "I hereby give notice of intention to move to reconsider the vote by which it was decided that seven dollars per month be allowed the corresponding secretary for clerk hire."

A motion

TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANNER OF VOTING

may be made just prior to the taking of a vote.

(To be continued.)

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

(This department is conducted by Mrs. E. A. Fox. Questions should be sent to her at 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Michigan.—Editor.)

(a) What, in your opinion, is the best method of nominating for election in woman's clubs?

(b) Is it better to do "as men do" or some other roundabout woman's way, two weeks ahead of time?

(c) Please tell us if, after the nominating committee make a report (see constitution enclosed) and a motion is made, seconded and carried "to accept the report of the nominating committee," the business is then dropped without any ballot for officers, does it constitute a legal election, or is it no election at all?

(a) In my opinion the best method of nominating is by a nominating ballot. There are many objections to a nominating committee. One is that the members of a nominating committee are practically debarred from being elected to office; another is the possibility of appointing on the nominating committee those who are known to favor certain candidates. In large organizations a nominating committee seems necessary for the sake of concentrating the vote; for example, in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. In that organization each state delegation names one member of the nominat-

ing committee, so that the second objection made above does not obtain.

(b) Your question implies that men have one way and women another, which can scarcely be admitted. No method has yet been devised for the nomination and election of officers which is entirely free from objections. The speakership of the next House of Representatives (U. S.) has been agitated for some time, although election may not take place till next December.

(c) The acceptance of the report of the nominating committee does not constitute election. The election must be by ballot, and members are at liberty to vote for those not nominated if they prefer. Neither does the acceptance of the report of the nominating committee prevent nominations from the floor.

Has the secretary any right to say that a paper read was interesting, or able, or fine?

A secretary should record the business done and should report the names of persons who read papers or delivered addresses, with the subjects, but should never record his personal opinion.

When a division of the house is called for, is it the duty of the president or the secretary to count the votes?

It is the duty of the secretary, but the president or the assembly may appoint tellers for that purpose.

CLUB STUDY.

Conducted by May Alden Ward.

I AM indebted for the following excellent set of questions for the study of Tennyson to Maud Elma Kingsley of East Machias, Me.

1. What was the only historical event of the era from 1830-1892 which affected the literature of England? What reference does Tennyson make to it in his verse?

2. "The poetry of the Victorian Age is permeated through and through with the scientific ideas of the period." Make a list of the poems of Tennyson that reflect this characteristic of the times.

3. What events of Tennyson's life occurred at the following places: Lincolnshire, Cambridge, The Temple, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Cock Tavern, Somersby, Shiplake, Twickenham, Freshwater, Aldworth?

4. Justify Tennyson's act in accepting the dignity of the peerage.

5. Mention the significant dates in Tennyson's literary career.

6. Give a brief account of Tennyson's first venture as a poet.

7. What is known of the personality of Tennyson?

8. Is Tennyson's art classical or unclassical? Prove your position by citations from his poems.

9. Enumerate the faults of Tennyson's poetry as a whole.

10. Which does Tennyson interpret, the temporary phases of his generation, or the life and spirit of the 19th century, or both? Prove your position.

11. Mention some of Tennyson's poems which contribute to his biography.

12. Using his poems as the only source of information, what is Tennyson's attitude toward religion, politics, art, nature, music?

13. What poem, at Tennyson's request, is to end all editions of his works?

14. What effect had Hallam's death on the genius of Tennyson?

15. What was Tennyson's influence upon contemporary literature? Upon literature at large?

16. Discuss the topic "Lincolnshire Scenery and Character as Illustrated by Tennyson."

17. Mention some of the characteristics of Tennyson's lyrics.

18. Point out Tennyson's peculiarities of versification. Illustrate.

19. Comment on Tennyson's use of monosyllables. Illustrate from one of the songs of "The Princess."

20. Which of Tennyson's poems may be said to have first made him a place in the hearts of the English people?

21. Give a summary of the Arthurian legend used by Tennyson.

22. In which of his poems did he first touch upon the legends? Describe the treatment.

23. From what two sources did he draw the material for the Idyls? Arrange these poems in chronological order. What event in the Arthuriad do they trace?

24. Give some explanation of the allegory in the Idyls, with the illustrations from the poems.

25. What do critics call the most intellectual and individual work of Tennyson? In which is it said that his genius reached its high-water mark?

26. What song preludes "In Memoriam"? Describe the purpose and structure of "In Memoriam."

27. "In Memoriam" marks the transition period between what two eras in Tennyson's literary career?

28. Characterize "The Princess" in a sentence. For what does it serve as a setting?

29. What short poem is the germ of "Maud"? Enumerate the threads woven into the fabric of this melody.

30. Characterize this poem in a sentence. By what is it marred?

31. Give a brief sketch of your favorite character in Tennyson's poems.

32. In the poem "Demeter," what modern element did Tennyson introduce into the myth?

33. Enumerate the "official verses" of Tennyson and compare with the productions of other Laureates.

34. Compare Tennyson's treatment of love as observed in "The Gardener's Daughter," "The Miller's Daughter," and "Locksley Hall," with Browning's treatment of the same subject as seen in "The Last Ride Together" and "Youth and Art."

35. Mention four of Tennyson's poems which are Homeric in subject. Contrast the treatment of the earlier pair with that of the later.

36. Contrast any one of Tennyson's poems of action with Browning's "Ride from Ghent to Aix."

37. Name four of Tennyson's idyls in blank verse. This style of poetry was anticipated by what earlier poems?

38. Which of Tennyson's poems is probably the best known in foreign lands? Comment on this fact and criticise the poem.

39. What relation do "The Palace of Art" and "The Vision of Sin" bear to each other.

40. Compare the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" with Wordsworth's "Ode on the Death of Nelson."

41. "The little passage of arms between Wilson and Tennyson is an interesting point of contact between Georgian and Victorian literature." Explain fully.

42. Describe the quality of Tennyson's humor.

43. What message did Tennyson intend "The Palace of Art" to convey to its readers?

44. Prove from Tennyson's poems that their author was possessed of "intense human sympathy."

45. What (reasoning from his poems) was Tennyson's idea of the relation of man to humanity? Prove your position by citations from poems.

46. Mention four poems which have for a groundwork the question of individual development for the sake of the whole?

47. Comment on the dramas of Tennyson.

48. What use does Tennyson make of landscape accessories in his poems? Use "Mariana" and the "Lotus Eaters" for illustration.

49. Make a list of poems which are studies of feminine types.

50. Quote the lines from "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" that make a striking addition to the following lines from "Locksley Hall":

"Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength of youth;
Cursed be the social lines that warp us from the living truth."

Questions relating to Club Study must be sent to Mrs. May Alden Ward, 62 Kirkland street, Cambridge, Mass., before the 12th of each month.

"I congratulate and thank you for the fine portrait of Mrs. Lowe, received this morning with The Club Woman. The likeness is excellent and one that club women will be glad to have."—Miss Etta H. Glidden, director in the Massachusetts Federation.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

By Viola Price Franklin.

LURIA—ACT III.

1. (a) What has been said up to "and here"? (b) What was Luria's special part? (c) What has been Puccio's connection with this special part? (d) What friends in the rear did the Pisano find, and how could Puccio have hindered their being found? (e) What does he mean by "gentler"? (f) Any "effect" herein?

2. (a) How far does Jacopo reproduce the spirit of Puccio's talk? (b) Was the outcome of the battle unusual for the country and the time? (c) Why is this talk of Puccio's introduced fully here and not in Act I? (d) What does Jacopo mean by the advantage of a fault beside? (e) Why does Braccio send Puccio away?

3. (a) What does Jacopo mean by "I was for waiting"—what prompts this saying? (b) What effect in Braccio's "still certain of his tones, etc."? (c) What does he mean by "fresher soul than I"? (d) Why does he allude to Porzio's seeming and injured man? (e) What effect in the last line?

4. (a) Do you find anything in Luria's words to Puccio? (b) Or in Domizia's to Luria? (c) Or in Luria's to Domizia, to bottom of page? (d) What means "glorious passion" and "reason's dreadful vice"? (e) Why has Luria changed towards Florence?

5. (a) What "cause seems to reward itself," and when has this happened? (b) What means "yours is unlearned praise"? (c) What "effect" in next five lines?

6. (a) Any "effect" in Puccio's reply?—more than one "effect"? (b) What means "still" in Luria's first line? Does Luria suspect (II. 7-3) Puccio's feeling? (c) What means "the best is yet to come"? (d) Does Luria address the last of his paragraph to Braccio?

7. (a) What is the effect of Braccio's answer? (b) What negatives it all—what effect does Luria find, (c) What means "have it your way—my way"? (d) Did Luria really divine his fate, or how does he know it?

8. (a) What does Braccio mean in II, 1, 2? (b) What is true in the rest of Braccio's answer? (c) Any "effect" in Luria's inquiry? (d) How must Domizia's talk have seemed to Luria? Could he account for it?

9. (a) What the purpose of Puccio's paragraph? (b) And why does Domizia now break out? (c) Does Braccio tell true, or really intend to countermand his late order? (d) Is there anything to note in Luria's inquiry?

10. (a) Reduce Braccio's answer to its real points—why so long? (b) Does Domizia really believe in Luria's integrity? (c) What are Braccio's points again? (d) And what Luria's in answer?

11. (a) Has Braccio's rejoinder any "effect"? Why? (b) Does Luria find himself confirmed in his idea of Florentine penetration? (c) What "effects" in the stress given to the words said to Puccio and Domizia? (d) What "effects" besides in the last eight lines?

12. (a) Why does Domizia answer so promptly, "Braccio king by"? (b) What "typic fact" through "crown should deck" (1. 5 from bottom)? (c) What the gist of Tiburzio's talk here? (d) Explain the "effect" in Domizia's joy? (1. 4 page 38).

13. (a) What does Braccio do in talk to Puccio, save transfer command? (b) What effects in the answer, especially "dare not"? (c) Where the stress in Luria's first two lines? (d) Interpret what you find up to the break. (e) Why does not Luria give up the command? (f) Why sets Tiburzio free? (g) What effect in words to Braccio? (h) And to Domizia?

Dr. Northrup, president of the University of Minnesota, recently expressed to the writer his views on university extension. He is in hearty sympathy with the movement, but owing to the existing conditions, had not yet organized such a department. The well-organized system of high schools in the state prepared the students for the university. The faculty was already overworked. There was no appropriation for providing a professor to take charge of university extension.

During the past year Prof. Sanford and Prof. Burton gave several lecture courses at different points in the state. These had all been well received.

Dr. Northrup spoke very highly of the work accomplished by the women's clubs of Minnesota, in establishing travelling

libraries. He also commended, in warmest terms, the university extension lectures given by Dr. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, at different points in Minnesota.

The Round Table Club of Deadwood, South Dakota, is corresponding in regard to having a course in Shakespeare planned for next year. This club meets weekly. Last year it laid an excellent foundation for work in Shakespeare. After one month's study on such topics as "Influences Shaping Development of English Drama," "The Elizabethan Drama," "Shakespeare's Life," "Shakespeare's Mind, Art and Place in Literature," the club took up the detailed study of the following dramas: "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Julius Caesar," "Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," "Othello."

Prof. William D. Mac Clintock of the University of Chicago, so favorably known as an university extension lecturer, will give a course of lectures in English Literature at the Chautauqua Assembly at Winfield, Kansas, the last week in June.

The Club Woman grows better and better. Please accept most sincere congratulations upon its success.—Mrs. C. B. Wade, Pendleton, Oregon.

It was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's daughter, Maud Howe Elliot, that originated the phrase so often used about her mother, "seventy years young," and not Dr. Holmes, as is often stated.

"I find The Club Woman invaluable and wish its circulation in Wisconsin might be largely increased, as it is such a stimulus to those who have it here."—Mrs. Charles S. Morris, ex-president Wisconsin Federation.

"In reading your helpful magazine I find much encouragement and feel that every club woman should become a subscriber immediately. I shall use my influence to extend your circulation, not for your benefit but for that of the subscribers."—Myra C. Ingraham, Seattle, Wash.

"The Club Woman grows monthly. Accept congratulations yet once more. I hear from various Tennessee clubs that since the Maryville meeting 'readings from The Club Woman' have become a part of the club ritual."—Annie B. McKinney, President Ossoli Circle, Knoxville, Tenn.

May I tell you how much I like The Club Woman? I think our club will receive practical help from it. Sending the picture of Mrs. Lowe with the June number was a very graceful tribute to her. I think club patriotism, if I may use the phrase, must be increased by so able a magazine.—Abby P. Warren, Woman's Book Review Club, Dorchester, Mass.

It was Mary Cowden Clarke who said this, but it might have been, appropriately, either Julia Ward Howe or Mary A. Livermore: "I am sometimes afflicted to hear young fellows of seventy or eighty call themselves old. Really, it seems to me that now-a-days it is the elderlies of under twenty and thirty who are blase effetes, while it is the stripling octogenarians who are full of life and vigor and faith in good."

Our August number will be devoted largely to the Iowa Biennial meeting at Burlington, the full report of which is crowded out of this number. Several uncommonly fine papers on topics of vital importance were given there and will be printed in full in the next Club Woman. The convention, which lasted nearly four days, was replete with good things, which will prove interesting to our readers everywhere.

"It is the aim of the club to give to the aimless society woman a motive for living. To give to the overburdened mother something to lift her above the monotonous plane of her existence. But better than these are the sympathetic relations that come from the handclasp, the personal contact and the looking into the eyes at these weekly club meetings in our study club. We gain the knowledge and courage which we take into our active working life. Wise to teach, because more wise to learn."—Mrs. Selwyn Douglas.

Our readers will be pleased to know that Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, the editor of the Club Woman's University Extension

department, recently took the degree of M. A. in English literature at Nebraska University. Mrs. Franklin is a close student, having taken a year in graduate study at Wellesley, and two in post-graduate work at Chicago University. Her writings on literary subjects are widely known, and she has even been appealed to by Henry Irving for assistance on the Arthurian legends. She is spending the summer in Kansas.

"We have a nice club here, and our numbers are all earnest workers. The club has established a library of about 200 books. Do you know what a mountain blizzard is? Yet all this winter through these bitter storms we have met weekly. To us, in this shut-in mountain camp, the club means much, and so we met, although no comfortable street car waited around the corner to whirl us to our destination. No, the wind, with its breath full of snow, blew us there and we fought our way back some way; but then, we always got there."—Mrs. Hattie M. Dutro, Eldora, Col.

Some of you may remember that Dr. John Watson tells us of an American from our Western country whom he met as a traveler in Palestine near Jerusalem, and whose sense of values was not quite so fine in this respect as yours. "Which is the road to Jerusalem?" inquired Dr. Watson, as the two met. "Jerusalem?" replied the pushing and materialistic American, "Oh, I'm sorry I didn't meet you before. Jerusalem is not worth going to. It's the slowest town I've been in yet. There isn't even a newspaper or an electric car there."—Rev. Mr. Beard at the Connecticut Federation meeting.

The advantages of Vermont as a summer home and of the Green Mountain Route as a way of reaching it, are set forth in a most attractive way in the Central Vermont Railway's new handbook of vacation resorts, "Summer Homes Among the Green Hills." This publication combines attractive illustrations and interesting text with information that is sure to be valuable to persons seeking rest or recreation in this region where beautiful scenery, pure air and old-time hospitality abound. The book is sent by 4-cent stamp by T. H. Hanley, N. E. P. A., Central Vermont Railway, 194 Washington Street, Boston.

The Nineteenth Century Club of Devil's Lake, North Dakota, has sent out the following appeal to other clubs. Cannot many readers of The Club Woman respond to it?

Devil's Lake is a new town with a population of about two thousand, in the central part of North Dakota, without any kind of a public library.

The Nineteenth Century Club, the only literary club here, consisting of twelve earnest workers, has undertaken to establish a public library and comes to you with a request for aid.

Can you help us in our great need by sending by mail one or more volumes on the subject stated below, or any other subject?

If you will but consider our location, far away from literary influence or surroundings, you will then realize our absolute need and feel you are sowing seed for great good.

Our motto, "Unity in Diversity," will, I hope, appeal to you in this instance.

The circular is signed by Mrs. C. W. Kelley, president, and Mrs. A. P. Hanson, secretary.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., have just published a handsomely illustrated quarto of 72 pages, entitled: "Cocoa and Chocolate; a Short History of Their Production and Use." It contains a large amount of valuable and interesting matter relating to the cocoa tree and its fruit; the early use of cocoa and chocolate and their food value as determined by distinguished chemists and physicians. In conclusion a sketch is given of the famous house of Walter Baker & Co., the oldest and largest establishment of its kind on this continent. Some copies of rare old prints are introduced into the text, and the various stages of picking, curing and preparing the fruit for domestic use are represented by engravings. Some fresh and interesting figures are given on the consumption of cocoa and chocolate in Europe and America. It appears that there has been a remarkable increase during the last twenty years in the United States, England and Germany,— "the countries in which the greatest progress is being made in the science of nutrition, and in the inventions which have done so much to cheapen the cost and improve the quality of articles of food."

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. WILLIAM B. LOWE,
513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Vice-President,
MRS. SARAH S. PLATT,
Hotel Metropole, Denver, Colo.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. G. W. KENDRICK, Jr.,
3507 Barling Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer,
MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,
1520 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Auditor,
MRS. C. P. BARNES,
1026 3rd Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL.



The Council meeting of the G. F. W. C., held at Philadelphia June 2nd and 3rd, was far the most important one ever held, and second only in interest to the Biennial itself. There were two business sessions of the Council, held at the beautiful clubhouse of the New Century Club—a building familiar to all club women who attended the Philadelphia Biennial in 1894. As the Council meeting affords club presidents of the whole country to meet during the "off year" for discussion of the many points of Federation policy that are constantly coming up in so rapid-growing an organization as the G. F. W. C., it has come to be considered well worth some effort and even sacrifice to attend. As will be seen, certain subjects that have been fairly seething in club circles the past year came up for discussion, and a definite plan of action was determined.

BOARD MEETINGS.

Previous to the Council meeting there were meetings of the Board of Directors. The first took place Thursday morning, June 1st, with the following members present: Mrs. Wm. B. Lowe, President; Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, Vice-President; Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Treasurer; Mrs. C. P. Barnes, Auditor, and Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, Mrs. Francis A. Eastman, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Mrs. H. H. Pyle and Mrs. James H. Windsor, Directors.

At this meeting Mrs. Kendrick reported sending out 1935 letters, 3708 circulars, 1050 lists, 950 supplements, three dozen introduction cards, and that 24 clubs have been admitted since the last meeting and one State Federation.

Mrs. Platt reported for the committee appointed at the Directors' meeting in Omaha to define the duties of state chairmen. The other members of this committee are Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Morris. A circular letter had been prepared by them which has not yet been issued, recommending that the state chairman shall be considered as holding a position corresponding to that of senator, while the president's corresponds to that of governor; that as far as practicable the state chairman be a member of the State Federation board; that she do all in her power to advance the interests of the G. F. W. C. in her state, at the same time maintaining cordial working relations with the State Federation; that she organize new clubs, visit all clubs belonging to the General Federation and induce others to join; that she shall lead her delegation at Biennials and be responsible for their votes; and that she shall be the authorized representative of the G. F. W. C. in her state.

Recess was then taken.

The Board re-convened at two, and various items of business were transacted. Mrs. Barnes reported 1670 badges sold from July 1, '98, to June 1, '99, with a profit to the General Federation of \$167. Mrs. Moore rendered the treasurer's account, showing a balance of \$1156.19 on hand. At this meeting it was voted that the chair appoint a committee to formulate a plan for the admission to the G. F. W. C. of national societies, and to arrange for their representation and dues. Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Morris were appointed. The question of devoting only the morning sessions of the next Biennial to business was carefully considered, and the amendment to Art. III., Sec. 2, of the By-laws recommended by Mrs. Huddleston of Illinois, which denies the power of voting to all special committees for the Biennial, was recommended to the next

Biennial. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Barnes for efficient services was moved by Mrs. Helmuth and carried.

Mrs. Kendrick read a letter from Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, stating that the French government had just conferred on her the title of "officier d'academie," with the right to wear "les Palmes academiques." This decoration was bestowed in recognition of Mrs. Henrotin's position as vice-president of the Congress Auxiliary at the World's Fair, and also for her work in connection with the "Alliance Francaise." As this decoration gives her a recognized position in France, Mrs. Henrotin did not feel justified in retaining the monopoly of all the advantages coming to her, and therefore resigned her appointment (by the Denver Convention) as representative of the General Federation to the Exposition in 1900. After the reading of this gracious letter, Mrs. Lockwood moved the acceptance of her resignation, which was carried. Mrs. Helmuth then moved that the President of the G. F. W. C. in 1900 be its representative at the Paris Exposition, and this was carried. It was also voted to apply for space at the Paris Exposition for an exhibition of club work and portraits of all General Federation Officers from the early beginning until now. This was carried and the chair appointed Mrs. Helmuth of New York, Mrs. Anna D. West of Somerville, Mass., and Mrs. J. B. Grant of Denver as a committee for this work. Some discussion followed relative to the question of precedence with state presidents and state chairmen, and Mrs. Buchwalter presented the tentative program of the Milwaukee Biennial.

The Board re-convened again Friday morning at 9 a. m. After the secretary's report Mrs. Lowe announced the resignation of Mrs. George B. Eager, state chairman for Alabama, and Miss Evelyn Fitzpatrick of Montgomery was appointed in her place.

The proposition made by Miss Winslow, editor of The Club Woman, to print and circulate reports and circular matter of the General Federation, free of cost to the organization, on consideration that this publication be adopted as the official organ of the Board, then came up for action, and Mrs. Buchwalter's motion to accept, and thus recognize The Club Woman as the official organ, was carried unanimously. The admission of affiliated societies was again discussed and referred to the committee, and a motion of sympathy with Mrs. Anna Longstreth of Philadelphia her prolonged illness was passed. The meeting then adjourned till Saturday afternoon.

At 2 p. m., June 3, the final board meeting was called to order. Considerable business was transacted. It was voted that the state chairman of correspondence of each state shall lead her delegation at the next Biennial, and also that the reports of state chairmen and state presidents shall be made in open evening meeting at the Alhambra Theatre at the Milwaukee Biennial. Mrs. Moore, as chairman of the committee on affiliated societies, recommended that the Board make the following ruling to meet emergencies which may arise before the next Biennial: "City and sectional Federations of ten clubs or more may be admitted to the General Federation upon the payment of one dollar per club annually."

"The minimum representation of such Federations shall be two delegates. Each Federation of over ten clubs shall be entitled to one additional delegate for every twenty clubs or majority fraction thereof."

On the subject of national societies the committee did not feel sufficiently informed to report, but asked the privilege of doing so after proper investigation.

These reports were adopted by the board. Mrs. Moore then moved that a circular be issued explaining the co-operation between educational committees in the states and collegiate alumnae association, and this was carried. Mrs. Morris of Wisconsin was made chairman of the introduction committee at the Milwaukee Biennial, and the board finally adjourned.

THE COUNCIL MEETINGS.

The drawing room of the New Century Club presented a charming appearance Friday morning, June 2, when the elaborate floral decorations were in their pristine freshness. The stage was simply a bower of flowers, amid which sat Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Moore.

"I feel," said Mrs. Lowe, the president, as she looked out over the assemblage, "that this is the greatest compliment you could have paid the present administration, your being here in such large numbers."

Mrs. Wilbur Fisk Rose was introduced as the president of the New Century Club and the hostess of the day. She extended a warm welcome to the guests of the occasion. In part she said:

"Madam President and Ladies:—It is my pleasure, as well as privilege, to extend to the president, official board and Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs a very cordial welcome to the New Century Club of Philadelphia, and in behalf of the Executive Board and the membership of the club, to offer you hearty greetings.

It is eminently fitting that Philadelphia, with its traditions of fraternity, should extend its hospitality to this council, and that the conference of its delegates should be held in the home of this mother of clubs, under whose roof-tree was the second Biennial of the General Federation, in 1894, a club always foremost in its advocacy of the advancement of women.

"We are particularly glad to extend the welcoming hand to you this morning, for it is ever a pleasure to meet old friends and to make new ones; and you have come from all parts of our great country, representing varied talents and many interests. But with all the diversity which produces individual effort, varied lines of work and change of conditions, in Federation and in council you represent, above all things, 'Unity in this diversity.'"

Mrs. Lowe thanked Mrs. Rose cordially for her greeting, saying that the echoes of the Philadelphia Biennial have never died out, expressing a hope that this council will be as delightful as the former occasion.

Mrs. Platt, who was chairman of the hospitality committee when the Biennial was held in Denver, was accorded a warm welcome by the delegates. For the "shrinking and timid individual" she styled herself, she made a most entertaining and witty speech, in the course of which she mentioned that Denver's one regret is that the coming Biennial will not be held there.

With these introductory remarks the routine business of the day began with the reports from standing committees. The credential committee, whose chairman was Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, announced that eighty-two credentials had been given out, and eighteen more names presented, making a total of 100 delegates in attendance.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox, the recording secretary, gave a summarized report of the last council meeting, and also an account of the proceedings of the three board meetings, which had been held previous to the morning's session. All this included the resignation of Mrs. Henrotin as the Paris representative and the appointment of the president of the General Federation to take her place; that application had already been made for space for a club exhibit at the Paris exposition; that *The Club Woman* has been adopted as the official organ of the Board, together with other details stated above. The statement that the board had decided to leave the question of precedence of the State president or chairman of correspondence to the decision of the delegates closed the report and caused considerable discussion. Mrs. Helmuth of New York stated her belief that the board was authorized and competent to decide in matters like this, but on motion the matter was laid upon the table for future consideration.

The report of the program committee for the next Biennial, to be held in June of 1900, in Milwaukee, was presented by Mrs. E. H. Buchwalter. It outlined the program which had been mapped out for the meetings, some details of which were the subject of an interesting discussion on the relative importance in which certain subjects are held by club women. It devoted two meetings, an afternoon and evening, to art. Some of the more practical women argued that this time could be more profitably spent in domestic service, as domestic matters are, after all, of foremost importance to women. The much vexed servant question might be dealt with and other subjects of equal importance. Education, too, is given, said some, too much

space on the program, considering the amount of time it received at the Denver convention. Finally, however, the matter was placed in the hands of the program committee with the recommendation that so far as possible they consider the opinions expressed when arranging the details of the work.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall of Chicago reported for the art committee, of which she is chairman. "One of the causes of the restlessness and capriciousness of American people is the lack of master-pieces in art, those perpetuated harmonies in the shape of towers, cathedrals and monuments which attract and satisfy the mind of the observer in Europe. If we are capable in a scientific, philanthropic or practical way and still are unable to comprehend artistic surroundings and to long for them, our lives are not quite complete and rounded out. We have neglected our Garden Beautiful and the weeds of sordid usefulness have choked it. Because of the lack of sympathy in the majority of Americans, due in the educated classes to indifference and in the others to ignorance, many of our most talented men and women are obliged to live in Europe or exist on a starvation income here. The men of America have no time for the creation of a sentiment for art, which artists declare must come through the women. The Federation has an art department. Artists tell us that by united and persistent efforts we women can create the atmosphere which shall result in beautiful streets and buildings, fine monuments, the opening of all art galleries, even private ones, to the people, and the placing of beautiful objects in homes and schools. At the last Biennial we were scarcely more than introduced, but eighteen organizations showed interest in the movement and each delegate took home some inspiration. The circular which we have issued has assisted many clubs to prepare for art study. If any club contemplates 'mothering' an art commission the committee are prepared to assist them, even to details.

"The Chicago Art Association, which is composed of the art department of the federated clubs, have secured an art board for each city in Illinois, generally appointed by the mayor. These will pass judgment on all proposed public buildings and monuments. The art committee will have one afternoon at the Milwaukee Biennial to demonstrate a perfectly artistic and inexpensive home; and also an evening, when the possibilities of sculpture and modelling will be shown. We hope to have an exhibit continuing throughout the week showing the work of American artists and craftsmen. True art can be found in a rag carpet if it is properly woven and dyed. We shall endeavor to assist those who want practical benefit, and our exhibit alone will pay the delegates for going to the Biennial."

Mrs. C. P. Barnes offered a resolution that the committee on industrial conditions, as affecting women and children, shall devote a prominent part on their program to the work of the Consumers' League. This motion was amended to include kindred associations and was promptly carried.

Perhaps the most important discussion of the morning was that involving the change of representation at the meetings of the General Federation. It was brought forward by Mrs. A. L. McCullagh of Worcester, Mass., who presented recommendations of the famous Worcester Woman's Club, that the representation should be changed to include delegates from the State Federations only, with the exception of such national or foreign associations as may now belong, and such federated clubs as belong to states where there is no State Federation. This change was proposed by the Worcester Woman's Club to relieve the growing unwieldiness of meetings of the General Federation. The general sentiment of the meeting was against the proposed change. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York said:

"I question the statement about the unwieldiness of the body. I do not think it belongs to any individual club to find fault unless the General Federation does so. It is, moreover, the function of the Federation to bring a large body of women together from every part of the United States. I move that this motion be laid upon the table."

Mrs. Helmuth's motion was lost and twenty women at once were on their feet. There was an exceedingly lively discussion, Mrs. Leighton of Boston and Miss Whittier of Lowell, both presidents of large clubs, making it clear that the attitude of the Worcester club was not that of the majority in Massachusetts. Mrs. McCullagh obtained the floor again to further explain her position. "If the United States government," she argued, "deems it unwise to have a business body exceeding 400, where these members are men and supposedly Solons, what should we, a body of club women, do?" Mrs. McCullagh had some diffi-

culty in proceeding with her speech, since some members of the council rose to call for a five-minute law. Through Mrs. Lowe's graciousness, however, Mrs. McCullagh was permitted to finish her remarks, but in spite of her efforts for the cause, her motion was lost.

Mrs. Horace Brock, state president of Pennsylvania, then presented the following resolutions, which had previously been adopted by the Pennsylvania State Federation Board and printed in circular form:

"Resolved, First. That the president appoint a committee of nine to draw up a plan for the reorganization of the G. F. W. C.

"Second. That this committee be instructed to send a circular to the president of each State Federation and the president of each federated club, asking that the question of a reorganization of the G. F. W. C. which shall do away with club representation, together with the dependent question of proper taxation and representation, be thoroughly discussed in each club if possible before the annual meeting of their State Federation, at which time these questions shall be acted upon. That the president of each State Federation report said action to the chairman of the Committee on Reorganization, and also that the president of each federated club report the wishes of her club to said chairman before January 15.

"Third. That the Reorganization Committee issue, not later than March 1, a plan of reorganization and send it to the president of each State Federation, with the request that it be circulated through her state, and also send it to the president of each federated club, and urge upon all discussion of the plan, and invite criticism and suggestions.

"Fourth. That the Committee on Reorganization make their final report in time to have it sent to the clubs a month before the Biennial meeting of the G. F. W. C., at which time it shall be acted upon."

With the exception of increasing the proposed number of the committee to fifteen, these resolutions were adopted without change.

A recess until next morning was taken before transacting further business, and the delegates were refreshed after their labors with a delicious luncheon, served by the High and Normal School alumnae.

SATURDAY MORNING.

In view of the great amount of work to be crowded into a three hours' session at the Council meeting of the General Federation that morning, Mrs. Helmuth of New York moved that all speeches be limited to five minutes, which was carried unanimously. Mrs. Lowe set an example of brevity in her report of the work done since her election. While much of her time has been spent, as expected, in going from place to place attending State Federations and club movements, she has seen with great pleasure, she said, the influence of a better and broader spirit developed in some towns, even in so short a time as one year.

"The clubs," she said, "are doing an earnest and practical work, which is becoming more and more so every year. The sentiments of those outside club circles is continually growing towards club work. I have been visited by prominent men and educators who have told me that they were only beginning to understand what is meant by the work of club women. Men interested in all kinds of sociological questions come to me and tell me how they have come to count upon the interest of club women in the solution of sociological questions, and it is frequently stated that the conservative influence of this body of women is of great importance."

In conclusion, Mrs. Lowe addressed the members of the less important clubs, saying that no member of the Federation, no matter how small a sphere she might fill in the club work, should feel discouraged, for she should bear in mind that she and her club are a part of a great movement which is accomplishing a great work. Thirty-one new clubs have united since the last Biennial as well as the Federations of Texas and Western New York, while South Carolina is preparing to enter. Two clubs have withdrawn on account of the per capita tax.

A large portion of the morning session was taken up in debating the resolutions respecting the reorganization of the Federation which were presented on Friday by Mrs. Brock. A lively discussion prevailed, in which divers opinions were advanced with the spirit of perfect friendliness which had characterized all the work of this council meeting. Mrs. Brock's

resolutions, however, were finally adopted and Mrs. Lowe will soon announce her committee.

Two speakers on subjects a little outside of regular Federation work were Mrs. Richard P. White and Miss Kate Holliday Claghorne. Mrs. White spoke upon anti-vivisection, "one of the least familiar and most important subjects" which women of today should consider.

Miss Kate Holliday Claghorne, the general secretary of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae, made a brief address. The association is not a member of the Federation and cannot become such because of its requirement that every woman belonging must be a college graduate, but it has affiliated with the Federation by means of its conference committees and is in hearty sympathy with its work and desires to co-operate as much as possible. In view of this Miss Claghorne presented a resolution to have as many committee conferences as possible similar to those which have recently been appointed in Illinois and Michigan. The one central thought upon which the association wants the co-operation of the Federation is primary education.

It was decided that so far as possible the council work in harmony with the Consumers' League in the protection of the right of workingwomen and the interests of them and the children employed at ages below the requirement.

During the session Mrs. Lowe handed the gavel to Mrs. Platt, who presided with dignity and charm. A letter of sympathy was voted by the council to be sent Mrs. Longstreth, and there was some discussion of the matter of precedence again, the question being finally referred back to the board for action. As has been seen the directors finally decided that the state chairman shall be at the head of her delegation at Milwaukee in 1900.

It is worthy of note that the question of increased taxation known as the "per capita tax" was scarcely touched upon at these meetings. Thirteen clubs have been withdrawn from the General Federation, and only two of them severed their connection on account of the per capita tax. Of the remaining eleven, some have completely died out, or had consolidated with larger organizations.

Mrs. Lowe made a pleasant little speech in closing in which she thanked the delegates who had in some instances come a great distance in response to attend her call, and had made this Council the best in every way of any in the history of the Federation.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions presented a series of beautifully-worded resolutions tendering the thanks of the Council to Mrs. Kendrick, who had managed it so successfully; to her committee, who had in every way supported her; to the New Century Club, which is the peer of any club in advancing the interests of women; to Mrs. Brock and Mrs. Rose, for the hospitality tendered; to the Wayne Club, for their invitation, and to all who had in any way contributed to the comfort and entertainment of the delegates by making their visit one of long-remembered pleasure. These resolutions were all adopted, and the formal meeting of the Council adjourned to the parlors on the first floor of the club where, on bountifully decorated small tables, was furnished the dainty lunch with which the New Century Club refreshed its guests.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

Never were club women more royally entertained than these delegates to Philadelphia. It seemed as if Mrs. Jacob Schimpf, chairman of the hospitality committee and the many other gracious women of the Quaker City could not do enough for their visitors.

Mrs. Kendrick began it by giving an elegant dinner, Thursday evening, June 1, to thirty ladies at the Bellevue Hotel. The affair was a very brilliant one. The round table with a hollow centre was beautifully decorated with roundabout, smilax and asparagus vine. In the central mirror-lake stood a blossoming dog-wood tree, white rhododendrons, peonies. Jacqueminots and American Beauties were everywhere, and a bunch of sweet peas at each plate. The menu was dainty enough for Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," the gowns were exquisitely in keeping with their surroundings and the talk was as brilliant as the scene itself. The guests were Mrs. Lowe of Georgia, Mrs. Platt, Colorado; Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Michigan; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Missouri; Mrs. C. P. Barnes, Kentucky; Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Wisconsin; Mrs. Francis A. Eastman, California; Mrs. C. S. Kinney, Utah; Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, Ohio; Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, New York; Mrs. Anna D. West,

Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, Washington, D. C.; Miss Eleanor Breckenridge, Texas; Miss Laura S. Scudder, Florida; Mrs. Henry H. Pyle, Connecticut; Mrs. James H. Windsor, Iowa, and Mrs. Blankenburg, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Schimpf, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Estabrook and Misses Crowl and Garvin of Philadelphia.

Friday noon the entire Council was entertained at luncheon by the Girls' High and Normal School Alumnae Association, a club of over 1700 of Philadelphia's brightest women, of which Mrs. Kendrick is president. On the committee on arrangements that perfected its details were Mrs. Charles G. Saul, Mrs. George Estabrook, Jr., and Mrs. B. Frank Johnson.

A drive followed the luncheon and led the guests first to Independence Hall, then to Carpenter's Hall, to Christ Church, in which Bishop White and Robert Morris are buried; to the Betsey Ross house, 229 Arch street; Franklin's grave at 5th and Arch streets; City Hall, Girard College and then through Fairmount Park to Benedict Arnold's house, at Mt. Pleasant and Ormiston, owned by the Burd family and visited by Tom Moore; to George's Hill, settled by the George family in 1708, and given by Jesse and Rebecca George to the park in 1868; past the Letitia cottage, which was removed from Letitia's court in 1882, and was built by William Penn in 1682, and then presented to his daughter Letitia; to Strawberry Mansion, formerly owned by the secretary of our first Congress and burned by the British during their occupation of Philadelphia. This drive will always be remembered as one of the most delightful features of the Council.

That evening Mrs. Horace Brock tendered a dinner to the presidents of State Federations at the Acorn Club, which was beautifully decorated in blue and white, cornflowers, the colors of the Federation, being most conspicuous. The guests were besides Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. James Baker, Colorado; Mrs. A. D. Warner, Delaware; Mrs. C. E. Kent, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. C. Beekman, Florida; Mrs. S. B. Peters, Kansas; Miss O. M. E. Rowe, Massachusetts; Mrs. Henry Blair, New Hampshire; Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, New Jersey; Mrs. William C. Jennings, Utah; Mrs. Amy P. T. Stacey, Washington; Mrs. Ella H. Neville, Wisconsin; Mrs. Delia M. Needham, Vermont; Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, New York; Mrs. Robert B. Farson, Illinois, and Mrs. T. K. Noble of Connecticut.

Following the dinner a delightful reception was held from 9 o'clock until 11.30, to which all the Council and the committee of arrangements were invited. The prettiest gowns which had been brought graced the entertainment, and the reception was a brilliant one. Many of Philadelphia's clubs were also represented in the gathering. Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, president of the Acorn Club, received with Mrs. Brock.

Saturday morning's business session adjourned at one o'clock for luncheon, which was tendered to the Council and the entertaining committee by the New Century Club in the private tea rooms and was served by the fair hands of the members themselves. The chairman of the luncheon committee was Miss Helen Murphy, and her aids were Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Ogden, Miss Shreve, Miss Kinsey, Miss Longstreth, Mrs. Arrison, Miss Larzalere and Miss Newman.

There was no time lost at luncheon, however, for at 2.15 all the Council were at the Broad Street station to take the train for Bryn Mawr. A special car had been provided and even the train officials seemed anxious to do the honors of Pennsylvania to the fair guests from other states.

At Bryn Mawr a line of carriages stood in readiness to convey the Council to the college by a delegation of the senior class, who came to the station in their caps and gowns to do honor to the guests.

At the college each lady was presented to Dr. Thomas, its president, by Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, after which, under the escort of the fair maidens who had received them at the station, the ladies were shown over the college grounds and buildings and given a peep into the beautifully furnished dormitories.

Having made the circuit of the college the same carriages were in attendance to convey the ladies to Wayne, in acceptance of an invitation of the Saturday Club. The drive was one of the pleasant features of the trip, but it was only a fitting prelude to the entertainment to follow.

The Saturday Club have a fine new club house, built on the style of Stratford-on-Avon, the home of the "divine William," and the inside furnishings are well in accord with the decorations of that period. On entering the hall each guest was refreshed by a glass of delicious lemonade served by a maid in the trimmest of livery. In the drawing room delightful piano

music furnished a pleasing accompaniment to the social chat, and each lady was presented to the reception committee, which consisted of Mrs. Wells, the president of the club; Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Birkenbine, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Heberton and Mrs. Stein.

Returning to Philadelphia the ladies had just time for a little rest before going to the New Century Club to attend the reception given by Mrs. Wilbur Fisk Rose. This proved to be a fitting closing to a delightful meeting. Mrs. Rose was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Stevenson and Miss Jane Campbell.

The majority of delegates left for their homes Saturday night or Sunday morning, but for those who remained over there were further delights in the way of receptions Monday morning, when the Daughters of the American Revolution were hostesses at Independence Hall, and the Colonial Dames entertained at Colonial Hall. So ended a delightful and profitable meeting; and now all eyes will be turned toward Milwaukee, and anticipation will grow brighter until the Biennial of June 1900 becomes a realization.

AT MILWAUKEE.

It is settled that the next Biennial will be held from June 4 to 9 inclusive, 1900. The outline of the program, so far as it is prepared, and subject to change, is as follows:

Monday, June 4, 1900—Board meeting of national officers at 9 A. M.; meeting of council at 11 A. M. Afternoon, meetings of state presidents and state chairmen. Evening, joint meeting of state presidents and state chairmen.

Tuesday—Morning, formal opening of the convention by Mrs. Lowe, with addresses of welcome. Afternoon, art meeting under the charge of Mrs. Herman J. Hall, chairman of the art committee.

Wednesday—Morning, educational session, conducted by Miss Margaret J. Evans, and meeting of the public, traveling and other library committees. Afternoon, educational meeting continued, and a lecture on "The City Beautiful." Evening, art meeting.

Thursday—Morning, lecture on "Industrial Conditions as Affecting Women and Children." Afternoon, lecture on "Club Women and Home Problems." Evening, address on some sociological problem.

Friday—Business meeting and election of officers.

Saturday—Board and council meetings.

The Local Board at Milwaukee have held several meetings, but nothing definite is settled as yet and the committee lists will not be ready for final announcement until the board reconvenes the second Tuesday in November.

So far several entertainments have been offered. The Woman's Club and Athenaeum Association will unite in a large evening reception at the Athenaeum on Tuesday evening of the Biennial week. On Wednesday a drive about the city and afternoon tea at Milwaukee-Downer College is proposed, while Thursday will be given up to receptions at private houses and to one large general entertainment, to be given, probably, by the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs. These, it is said, are all the entertainments the program committee of the General Federation care to accept, owing to the pressure of business to be transacted at the convention.

Miss Lenore Hilbert, state chairman of correspondence, has made the following report of chairmen of committees. Several remain yet to be named. The chairmen are:

Place of Meeting—Mrs. George B. Ferry.

Entertainment—Mrs. Frank L. Vance.

Program—Mrs. Harry Pillsbury.

Transportation—Mrs. Frederick Abbot.

Hotels—Mrs. H. C. Barnard.

Tickets—Mrs. Wyman Kneeland Flint.

Introductions—Resident, Mrs. S. S. Merrill; non-resident, Mrs. Charles Morris of Berlin.

Music—Miss Alice Chapman.

Art—Mrs. S. S. Frackelton.

Bureau of Information—Mrs. Edward Rissman.

Decorations—Mrs. T. W. Spence.

Reception—Mrs. John Johnston.

Pages and Ushers—Mrs. William Van Dyke.

Press—Advisory chairman, Mrs. F. C. Winkler, Miss Ida Jackson, Miss Zona Gale.

Finance—Mrs. W. E. Cramer.

Badges—Mrs. Robert Johnston.

The reception, introduction and art committees have been created by the present board, no former biennial having had these committees. Each chairman will appoint the Milwaukee

members of her own committee, and each committee will have two members from the state at large appointed by Mrs. A. C. Neville and Miss Lenore Hilbert.

The Alhambra will be used for all the general meetings and Pythian Hall and Grand Avenue M. E. Church for other gatherings. There will be no further meetings of the board until November, when regular meetings will be held from then on until the convening of the Biennial.

LIST OF CLUBS THAT HAVE JOINED THE G. F. W. C. SINCE DENVER BIENNIAL.

Woman's Press Association of Alabama, Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. George C. Ball, president.

Woman's Club of Little Rock, Little Rock, Ark. Mrs. W. C. Hemingway, president.

Corning Culture Club, Corning, Iowa. Mrs. Frank L. La Rue, president.

Library Club, La Grange, Ga. Mrs. Fuller Callaway, president.

Carrollton Woman's Club, Carrollton, Ga. Mrs. Joseph Kingsbury, president.

Current Topics Club, Macon, Ga. Mrs. Robert Emory Park, president.

Woman's Club of McKeesport, McKeesport, Pa. Mrs. Fred. Crabtree, president.

Wahkousa Reading Club, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Mrs. M. B. Welles, president.

The Woman's Club, El Paso, Texas, Mrs. Leigh Clark. Current Topics Club, Griffin, Georgia. Mrs. T. R. Mills, president.

Social Ethics Club, Idaho Springs, Colorado. Mrs. E. C. Mason, president.

The Twentieth Century Club, Marshalltown, Iowa. Mrs. Alice G. Fletcher, president.

Deer Lodge Woman's Club, Deer Lodge, Mont. Mrs. C. Hood Owings, president.

Hawaiian Woman's Club, Honolulu, H. I. Miss Abigail Aikue, president.

The Cherokee Club, Cartersville, Ga. Mrs. Joel C. Greene, president.

The Review Club, Lawrenceburg, Ind. Mrs. William H. Rucker, president.

SINCE SUPPLEMENT WAS PUBLISHED.

Bloomington Woman's Club, Bloomington, Ill. Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, president.

South Side Woman's Club, Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. E. H. Dadmun, president.

Social Economics Club, Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. A. D. Seaman, president.

Wimodaughsis, San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Frank J. Thayer, president.

Federation of Women's Literary and Educational Organizations of Western New York, Cuba, N. Y. Mrs. Eugene T. Helmer, president.

The William Shakespeare Club, Marinette, Wis. Mrs. Isaac Stephenson, president.

The Review Club, Lake Charles, La. Mrs. A. M. Mayo, president.

Janesville Art Club, Janesville, Wis. Mrs. A. E. Tanberg, president.

Enterprise Club, Lake Charles, La. Mrs. Cluster Brown, president.

The Century Club, Fort Smith, Ark. Mrs. John P. Smith, president.

The Village Improvement Society of Idaho Falls, Idaho. Mrs. Bowen Crowley, president.

The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. J. C. Terrell, president, 1019 Terrell avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Parliamentary Law Club, Port Angeles, Wash.

Mrs. L. D. Stewart, President.

Miss Minnie M. Appleton, Cor. Sec'y.

Colloquian Club, Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Rebecca Jane DeVore, President.

Miss Means, Cor. Sec'y.

Civic League, Reading, Pa.

Miss Elizabeth Green, President.

Miss Mary A. Holmes, Cor. Sec'y.

Harrisburg Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Louis W. Hall, President.

Miss Fannie Ely, Cor. Sec'y.

Sincerely yours,

Minnie M. Kendrick,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Horace Brock of Lebanon, Pa., has been notified of her appointment as Chairman of a Committee of Fifteen on Reorganization.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

A Word from Mrs. Brock.

WHEN the call for the Biennial at Denver was issued a notice was sent to all delegates to the meeting of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the G. F. W. C. in regard to taxation and representation, and notice was also given that at the council meeting the relation of the State Federations to the General Federation would be discussed. The Pennsylvania delegation had the good fortune to go to Denver together and on the journey these subjects were thoroughly discussed, the delegates having the benefit of the advice of such women as Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. Longstreth and Mrs. Stevenson, women of recognized executive ability and knowledge of organization. Mrs. Mumford and Mrs. Longstreth have been connected with the Federation from the beginning, and Mrs. Stevenson having had no connection with it was a dispassionate observer. By the time, therefore, that Denver was reached definite conclusions also were reached and definite plans of action made. It was felt that the matter of taxation and representation could not be satisfactorily and logically settled until the relation of the State Federations to the G. F. W. C. was settled. That meant reorganization.

All that was seen and heard at Denver only tended to strengthen these convictions, but it soon became evident that the body was not "ready for the question"; that it would be both useless and unwise to press the matter. The seed was sown and time must be given it to germinate. There were many women who either before or after their coming to Denver had become convinced that reorganization was not only wise but necessary, but I think I am not wrong in saying that the Pennsylvania delegation was the only delegation that advocated it, and by the Pennsylvania delegation I mean the state and club delegates, for these formed one body, their presidents' rooms being headquarters where frequent conferences were held. During the year that has passed the reorganization movement has developed wonderfully, but whether it is as strong as the movement against it I have no means of knowing or even of making a fair guess. It however took definite shape in the action of the Woman's Club of Worcester, Mass., and the issue of a circular to the delegates to the council in Philadelphia urging action at that meeting. The proposition made by this club was excellent, but I still felt the house was not ready for the question. There were so many things to consider. For instance, if the representation of clubs is to be through their State Federations these Federations will have to bear a taxation that will provide a suitable income for the General Federation, and how far they are willing to do this must be ascertained by each state president. Besides it is never wise to attempt to force a measure of this kind. Such a course is conducive of ill feeling and brings no benefit. Reorganization should come at the desire of a good majority of the clubs and Federations.

Therefore, after a good deal of thought on the subject, I drew up a plan by which the sentiments of the clubs and Federation could be ascertained and offered it in the form of resolutions at the council meeting, expecting criticism and amendment. To my surprise, and of course pleasure, these resolutions were unanimously adopted, with a single amendment, which I readily accepted, making a larger committee than I proposed. The reason of this unanimous action, which, in view of the great difference of opinion in regard to reorganization among the members of the council seemed at first remarkable, was due to the fact that every one wanted to see this matter settled one way or the other, and it was felt that these resolutions provided a fair and satisfactory way of doing this. Perhaps if they had been acted upon the first day, before they had been carefully considered, they would not have been unanimously adopted. However that may be, the various amend-

ments were defeated by a very large vote. It sounded as if scarcely half a dozen voted in their favor.

The amendment offered by Miss Whittier of Massachusetts not only did away with all the instructions to the committee, but entirely altered the plan of the resolutions. Her amendment provided for a committee to draw up a plan of reorganization and submit it to the clubs, while the resolutions adopted provide for the plan to be furnished by the clubs and Federations, the committee's duty being simply to put into shape the wishes of the majority, not their own ideas.

Miss Whittier saw this later and I think felt satisfied that her amendment had been lost.

The amendment offered providing that no state presidents and no chairmen of correspondence be put on this committee was defeated also, the arguments being that state presidents, as the chosen representatives of the clubs of the states should have a full and fair representation on the committee. Nothing was said of state chairmen, and the overwhelming defeat of the amendment showed the feelings of the council, which the president in appointing the committee will of course remember.

The other amendments, making the committee five instead of fifteen, and giving the appointment of the committee to the executive committee instead of the president, were also lost. Five seemed to the council too small a number for such a committee, and giving the appointment to a committee seemed a reflection upon the president. Moreover, the council felt they knew the president and they did not know the executive committee.

I have also observed that large bodies like either to appoint a committee themselves or to give the appointment to the president that they may hold one person responsible, by which I do not mean that they may have one person to find fault with for such has not been my experience. In proposing to make the committee nine, which I still think was a good number, the idea was that it should be composed of three members of the board, three state presidents and three club presidents, but with the enlarged committee several state chairmen should be added. This would make a very representative committee, and it seemed to receive general approval and commendation and will doubtless be considered by the president.

It is said that the board wishes to be represented on this committee by the president alone, but it would seem wise and almost necessary to make the treasurer a member of the committee also. It will be remembered how often the treasurer was appealed to at Denver during the taxation discussion, and no prepared statement of income and expenses could have given the information desired. Besides, she should be able to give her opinion and advise the committee on these matters, and Mrs. Moore's long connection with the Federation would make her an especially capable adviser. The president has therefore been requested to put her on the committee and this request, as well as the request of the board and all other requests and suggestions will we know be carefully considered, and as the council would not allow her to be hampered by any committee or board, but put the matter absolutely in her hands, she will decide these questions as seems to her best, which is what every one desires.

It is said that the committee will not be announced for some weeks or months, the president desiring time to consider the names and suggestions sent her that the committee appointed may be thoroughly representative and acceptable, and in this important matter it behooves us all to move slowly. A prominent club president said in Philadelphia, "We are not here to urge or push reorganization, we only desire to place our club on record as favoring it that it may be seen where we stand, and also that when reorganization comes, as come it must, we will be recognized among the leaders of the movement."

D. N. C. Brock,

President State Federation of Pennsylvania Women.

"I enjoy The Club Woman more than ever, and congratulate the clubs that you took up this work. No one else could do it as well."—Ella L. T. Baldwin, vice-president Massachusetts Federation.

It will pay you, if you want to speak before women's clubs, to put a card in The Club Woman.

The National Federation of colored women will convene in July.

Don't forget your renewals.

ARE YOU GOING ANYWHERE?

This question, as applied to the matter of summer vacation, is almost superfluous. Everybody, of course, is going somewhere this summer, if it is but a few miles away from the city and only for a day or two. Some have decided just where they are going, but the great majority of prospective tourists are undergoing the mental tribulation of endeavoring to select from a multitude of untried places that which is probably the best suited to their taste and their leisure. Nearly all who read this will take their annual summer trip somewhere within the vast vacation region reached by the Boston & Maine railroad system. To those among them who are included in the undecided class above referred to a pertinent suggestion is hereby given: Send 2 cents in stamps to the Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass., for the 1899 issue of "Summer Resorts and Tours," and having, from a perusal of this, made a tentative decision as to which of the innumerable resorts therein described to go to, send another 2 cents in stamps for that particular illustrated book of the "Picturesque New England Series" devoted to the section wherein the selected resort lies, and the vacation is half begun.

"Summer Resorts and Tours" is an 80-page book in pocket form containing a complete list of New England mountain, lake and seashore resorts reached by the Boston & Maine and its connections, together with a revised directory of hotels and boarding places; excursion routes and rates, steamer and stage connections, time table of through trains, parlor and sleeping car rates and arrangements, up-to-date maps, and a variety of other information indispensable to the tourist. You cannot afford to travel without a copy of this outing encyclopedia in your pocket.

"The Club Woman has been such a help and inspiration to me that I take pains to introduce it into all new and growing clubs."—Lenore A. Hilbert, State Chairman for Wisconsin.

CONSUMERS are sometimes solicited to buy some baking powder other than Royal because it costs less.

Does it not occur to the consumer that if it costs less than Royal it must be made from inferior materials?

The so-called cheap baking powders are made from alum, phosphate or other harsh acid. At most, they would not lessen the cost of a cake, loaf of bread or batch of biscuit more than the fraction of a cent. But can you afford for any sum to endanger the healthfulness of your food by mixing with it a concededly dangerous ingredient?

Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar derived only from grapes and is pure and wholesome beyond question. There is never any doubt of the healthfulness of the food it makes. Besides, in practical use it is actually more economical than any other baking powder, because it is stronger and goes further.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FOODS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

ANATION or country, there's a distinction between the two, is but a collection of individuals and therefore the traits, peculiarities and characteristics discerned in individuals are all just as manifest in nations and countries. Some nations are progressive, others retrogressive; some independent, others dependent; some are moral, others immoral; some successful, others unsuccessful. Oftentimes it is those nations, like those individuals, that have given them the greatest opportunities and advantages for success and prosperity that fail in life's battle, while other nations that only have a minimum of help by way of natural benefits win in the race of national life. Nature has furnished Italy with almost every advantage that a nation can desire as an aid to national power, greatness and prosperity. She has the fairest skies, the finest of climates, a soil naturally adapted for the cultivation of an almost infinite array of cereals, fruits and flowers, ocean routes to every country in the world, and yet in these closing days of the nineteenth century she is miserably poor, unprogressive and debt-burdened. Gaunt poverty, misery and destitution are ever present in every city, town and street. More than half her population are illiterate, and according to the nation's official reports, her prisons are packed at all times with criminals.

An investigation of the foods of Italy will disclose the fact that flour pastes constitute the basis of Italian living. These pastes are known by their forms as macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and the like. They all are made of white flour, the whiter the flour the more perfect their production from the manufacturer's point of view, and they cannot be made unless the bran has been removed from the flour. Flour paste, bread, and in fact, all white flour preparations, to be in their best state as human food, must be, according to Italian taste, in an acidulous stage of decomposition. Hawthorne and other American writers tell this. Italy is the land of the olive, yet its people eat the oil of this fruit in a rancid or worse state. It is, indeed, a country without an intelligent domestic science. The Italians do not like rural life, yet the great majority of them are forced to work upon the farm for a livelihood. Italy, as a nation, eats disorganized foods. They are such as do not sufficiently nourish the body. The heart, the body and the very soul, so to speak, have been removed or destroyed, and disorganized and impoverished foods make the disorganized and impoverished human being. The Italian is here put in evidence to support this conclusion.

Crossing an imaginary line along the northeast boundary of Italy one enters Switzerland, the one real republic in the world, the land of the initiative and the referendum. Milk, milk dishes, butter, cheese, wine and vegetables are the foods of the Swiss. Farm land in Switzerland ranges in value from six hundred to sixteen hundred dollars per acre, and in spite of these high land values farming is made to pay in Switzerland. The Swiss has a schoolhouse always in sight. There is no distinctive pauper class, no slums in the cities, no tramps and no strikes in Switzerland. It is a land of perfect roads, clean streets, and no need of police or soldiers. Naturally organized foods, as noted, are the foods of the Swiss. White flour bread is, practically, an unknown feature of Swiss dietetics. The potato is grown in simply enormous quantities, and the Swiss wines are not in any sense alcohol like the average American whiskey. Swiss cheese is especially rich in milk, sugar and all the farm products are among the best in the world. The Switzer is ever a hero, brave, self-reliant and upright.

The contrasts between the Swiss and the Italians are so distinct and every way pronounced that their study is not only interesting but decidedly instructive. The foods of the Swiss are all such as tend to create physical vigor and without physical vigor there can be no sound intellectual growth. Professor Atwater as a result of his recent investigations at Wesleyan University is said to have established the fact that a pound of milk, that is about one pint, is equal in nutrition to a pound of lean meat. Milk is abundant in Switzerland. The rye bread of the country is made of the whole grain. It is therefore a naturally organized food. If the Swiss could have the whole wheat as it is found in the American shredded whole wheat biscuit it would as a matter of course be better than rye, for wheat in its natural condition is more nutritious and has its nutritive principles in better proportions.

Someone has said, assure the average Spaniard an income

of ten cents a day and he will be satisfied. The country is far from being prosperous and progressive. Bull fighting is the great national pastime, usually transpires on Sunday afternoons, and as conducted by the Spanish is brutal and brutalizing. The carcasses of the bulls killed in the ring are sold for eating, and because of this how otherwise than cruel could be the Spanish character. The French writers about Spanish life and customs are a unit in saying that the cookery of the country is abominable. The Spaniard is a small eater. The national dish is the chick pea in association with sausage, pork and other things. Olive oil, more rancid, if that be possible, than that of the Italians, is also much eaten throughout the country of the Dons. The offensive odor of rancid oil permeates the atmosphere, let alone the interior of the homes. Everywhere there is want, poverty and destitution in Spain, and yet she above all nations has had the opportunity to be rich and prosperous. She is now a dying dynasty, and if it not because of an ignorant domestic science what other cause can be assigned for it?

Scandinavia presents a picture the direct opposite of Spain. Calling Norway and Sweden one nation, its people are among the most prosperous and progressive in the world, and here is also another instance of a people who eat naturally organized foods. Their bread is made of the whole grain of the rye and though it appears in different forms leavened and unleavened, it is always prepared and cooked under the most careful conditions. The Scandinavians claim for their rye bread that it will prevent dyspepsia, and the claim seems a reasonable one, for there is that about the whole grain that seems to comply with every special need of the system. It is the absolute compliance with this demand that gives to the shredded whole wheat biscuit its great worth as a dyspepsia preventive and cure as thousands willingly testify. The Scandinavians are justly proud of their dairy interests, and they are acknowledged by all the world as among the best butter and cheese makers in the world. They also are producers and consumers of great quantities of vegetables. They love a rural life, and their success in house-keeping is known the world over. The Scandinavian has a finely developed mind and he is a success in practically every one of the world's honorable callings. Compulsory education is the law of Scandinavia, while in Italy and Spain there are no such laws, and not only this, popular education is designedly discouraged under all circumstances. It is singular indeed that in all countries where there is a debased domestic science or no domestic science at all there is no popular education, as it is known in the United States. On the other hand in those countries where the people eat, to a marked degree, naturally organized foods, there also does one find an enlightened domestic science and popular education.

All the world has looked to France these many years for delicacies in cooking, and now all the world sees that these delicacies have well nigh caused her death. Hawthorne, that keen American writer and observer, said more than forty years ago that French methods of cooking were not good for the moral and spiritual nature of man. France grows 20 million acres of wheat annually and in addition to this supply she imports wheat and flour from every country in the world that has them to sell. Yet disorganized as is white flour, it is about as substantial as anything the French eat except their cheeses, but these last I doubt whether they are found on every table. The French make a dish, and particularly a soup, out of practically nothing, and it is practically good for nothing so far as its nourishing value counts. France is a land of turmoils and political dissensions. She is overburdened with debt, and she is scarcely holding her own by way of population. In spite of all statements to the contrary, France has a woefully deficient domestic economy as compared with that of Switzerland, Holland, Germany and Scandinavia. Cooking to be of real worth must be something more than pleasing to the eye and palate. Good appearance in a dish is all right if it has that body which comprises all the nutritive principles essential for the feeding of all the elements of the body. This is the sum total of a correct domestic science. It is to supply such a food that the shredded whole wheat biscuit is made.

Thus it is that look whichever way one may, the strong, enduring and progressive nations of the world are those the people of which eat naturally organized foods, while the weak, the standstill and dying nations are those the people of which eat disorganized foods. It is the same with individuals and families. The man who holds out to the last is he whose health is maintained by the eating of naturally organized foods.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

CONNECTICUT.

The midsummer meeting of the Connecticut Federation was an unusually brilliant affair. It was the second annual meeting and was held June 6 and 7 at South Norwalk, in the Congregational Church, which was very handsomely decorated with flowers, potted plants and the Connecticut State Federation badge. Some two hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance and fifty clubs were represented. The president, Mrs. Esther C. Noble, presided, and among the prominent guests were Mrs. Sarah S. Platt of Denver, Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford of Brooklyn, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, Mrs. Kate Upson Clark and Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley-Ward of Chicago.

The business session was held Tuesday afternoon, June 6. The recording secretary's report was given by Mrs. C. W. Shelton of Norwalk, and showed one regular meeting of the Federation, one special meeting, one meeting of the council of five and five of the board of directors, with a growth in membership as follows: Woman's Literary Club, Ellington; Woman's School Association, New Haven; Woman's Literary Club, Hartford; Current Events Club, Bethel; Round Table, Bridgeport; Library Club, Norwalk; Crawford Club, Canaan; Current Events Club, Stafford Springs; Ladies' Library Association, Wallingford; Business Woman's Club, Norwalk; Afternoon Musical Club, Bridgeport. Mrs. Shelton also said it has been the strong desire of the president and board of directors of the Federation to hasten the time when it shall become a power in the state, looking toward its greatest good, and the various meetings of the directors have been enthusiastically attended and the standing and special committees have worked with energy. With this end in view the board, feeling the necessity of united action in the state at large, has made a special effort toward getting into and keeping in touch with each individual club, thus establishing a greater interest in the state work on the part of each club, and to facilitate this work it has appointed eight county secretaries who shall make it their business not only to acquaint themselves with the existing clubs in their districts, giving any information desired, getting hold of new ideas to present to the Federation, etc., but who shall also seek out clubs not now federated, showing them the desirability for them and for us of federation.

Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo of Norwalk, corresponding secretary, made her report. She said: "The large amount of printed matter issued has lessened the need of reports, therefore your secretary has a cheerful surprise for you—the shortest corresponding secretary's report ever offered you since the organization of our body. Number of clubs, June 1st, 1898, 41; number of clubs June 1st, 1899, 52; total increase, 11. These clubs are here today to speak for themselves. Circulars issued by your secretary, 130; letters written, 580." She closed with a cordial welcome to the Federation to Norwalk. Following this came the report of the treasurer, Mrs. W. A. King; the auditor, Mrs. H. Maria Barber, and the presentation of new clubs.

Tuesday evening there was a handsome reception at the Norwalk Club, which had been preceded by a dainty buffet tea at the Central Club's cosy club house. In the evening the hosts were a committee of prominent gentlemen of the town, who did the honors of the occasion in a becoming spirit of appreciation for the club women of today.

Wednesday morning the session begun promptly at 10 o'clock with an invocation by the acting president of the Woman's Press Club of New York city, Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford. Rev. Gerald H. Beard, pastor of the South Norwalk Congregational Church, welcomed the club women on behalf of the people of the Norwalks in eloquent words, and was followed by Mrs. Dexter Hitchcock in a glowing speech of welcome from the Norwalk federated clubs. Among other things she said: "Though our aims vary and our methods differ, there is yet an underlying, actuating motive and hope that cements our friendship. This is self-proclaimed in a never-failing endeavor to raise the standard of life in some line wherever our organization wields an influence. Whether by the indispensable foundation work of the study club, or by the great National Club Union, whether for the individual or the nation, the impelling force is always the same. It is a hope of creating and developing improved conditions—a better state for the present and a brighter outlook for the future."

The address of the president, Mrs. Thomas K. Noble of Norwalk, was on the "Symmetry of Character." She begun by saying: "Every intelligent club woman desires to make the

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most of herself. She will try to do the very best she can, with the powers at her command; will aim to reach the highest point possible in the development of her own individual capacity, and endeavor to use, to the very best advantage, the materials given her, with which to work out her life plan. This will involve unremitting labor, for she must put forth effort in all directions. If we trust to haphazard development, we shall find that this or that side of our nature may be realized, but not all our faculties in harmony with each other and in true proportion to their worth. It sometimes seems to us that there is no help for this one-sided development, and that in the flurry of our lives our characters are merely the product of chance, and not what we ourselves are making them; and yet, year after year, the deep mystery of growth is going on, from the tiny seed-thought to the finished character. For our first rule we might take the words of the far-seeing Kavanagh: 'Throw all the windows open; let us admit the light and air on all sides; that we may look toward the four corners of the heavens, and not always in the same direction.' And after opening wide our minds for all enriching and ennobling influences from without, let us try to understand fully our own aptitudes, our inclinations, our besetments, our dangers and our temptations.

"Dr. Channing lays down four principles, which he tells us are used by all great thinkers, scholars and philosophers, and which must surely be helpful to us. They are, to speak frankly, to act gently, to think quietly, and never hurry. And it is one of the fundamental principles of ethics in regard to work that to undertake to do more than we can do without injury to health and strength is wrong. That while laziness is ignoble, over-work is disastrous; and that, although we ought not to shirk, or walk around any task, but bravely lift it up and do it, yet over-work is a tempest which strikes down the bravest and best, and that work alone is wrought in virtue, which keeps the powers up to their normal and healthful activity, yet is subordinated to harmonious self-development.

"Character is not an accident, but an achievement. No one ever inherits it, or happens upon it. He climbs after it and fights for it. If we can learn to eliminate worry and self-consciousness, and quietly, calmly pursue our way, substituting faith for doubt, and peace for unrest, we shall come into a freedom that will give strength and greatly increased capacity for doing our life-work. Matthew Arnold, in his sonnet on 'Quiet Work,' says:

"One lesson, Nature let me learn of thee,
One lesson, which in every wind is blown;
One lesson, of two duties kept at one,
Though the loud world proclaim their enmity;
Of toil, unsevered from tranquility;
Of labor, that in lasting fruit outgrows
Far noisier schemes, accomplished in repose,
Too great for haste, too high for rivalry."

"As clubwomen, do we not need to take this lesson with us, as we enter on the work of another year?"

A discussion of educational problems was led by Miss Mary Abbott of Waterbury, who advocated earnestly the appointment of women on school boards. Under the heading of "Suggested Changes," Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury of New Haven said many bright things, closing with the admirable words of the president of the Missouri Federation, when we say that the club woman's "aim in this matter is not dominion but service." And do we not all believe the logic of those chosen words, "Ideas are the seed plants of progress. They may be often watered in vain but without them the salt of life would lose its savor."

On the "Educational Value of the Literary Club," Miss Charlotte B. Bennett, president of the Monday Club of New Milford spoke eloquently, believing that the literary club is of inestimable value. "But, after all," she said, "it is the reflex influence in club work as in individual effort, that is most potent. Some one has said that 'Common souls pay with what they do, nobler souls with that which they are.' Is it true of our clubs that their measure of usefulness to the community is what their work makes of us who compose them, rather than the actual work they do? And, this being the case, it follows that earnestness and thoroughness are the vital things in our work."

Mrs. Agnes T. Hills, librarian of the Public Library of Bridgeport, led the discussion on the "Use of Public Libraries by School Children," showing the tremendous importance the public library has in the education of the young.

Wednesday afternoon the closing session presented a very brilliant program. After an organ prelude and a recitation of Mrs. Browning's "Mother and Poet," there was to have been a

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paper by Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch on "The Economy of Reserve," showing the superior demands of home life over club life. She could not be present, but sent as a substitute Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, who delivered a bright and telling address on "Woman's Clubs as Ultimately Affecting Municipal Reforms and Public Officials."

Mrs. Margaret Sangster, editor of Harpers' Bazar, recited an original poem, "The Wind Across the Wheat."

"Our Privileges," was the subject of a bright address by Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley Ward of Chicago, and her numerous telling points were greeted with ripples of applause.

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt of Denver, vice-president of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, closed the literary program with a fitting address along practical lines.

The next annual meeting will be held in the fall of 1900.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire Federation held its annual meeting May 24, 25, 26, at Portsmouth, by invitation of the Graffort and History Clubs of that city. The sessions were held in Peirce Hall, where several hundred club women congregated each day. Mrs. Eliza Nelson Blair, President of the Federation, presided. Miss Frances A. Mathes of the Graffort Club made the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Blair responded. All the officers of the Federation were present, including Mrs. Lilian C. Streeter, Honorary President, and 46 out of the 54 clubs in the Federation were represented by president and delegate. The reports of the committees on education, sociology, forestry and folk-lore were received with much enthusiasm and discussed at length, the earnestness of this discussion proving the growing interest of our club women in these subjects. A new committee on art was formed, immediately following an interesting paper on "Art in Common Life," read by Mrs. Henry C. Boutwell of Manchester.

At the public meeting which was held Thursday evening, May 25, the President's address was read, after which a lecture by Prof. Wm. T. Sedgwick of the Boston School of Technology was enjoyed. His subject was, "The Living Earth."

Too much cannot be said of the royal welcome given the visitors by the Portsmouth Clubs. The presidents and delegates were all entertained at the homes of the local members, and the officers of the Federation at the Rockingham House. A reception was given Wednesday evening, at which a large number of the citizens of Portsmouth were present, and Thursday noon a dainty luncheon was provided in a neighboring hall. Several excursions also were arranged, among which was a visit on board the "Raleigh," which happened to be in Portsmouth Harbor, and a trip on the electric to York Beach and return. Altogether everybody had a good time aside from the meetings, which in themselves were so enjoyable, and a hearty vote of thanks left for the Portsmouth clubs but poorly expressed the feelings of all the women present.

The officers elected for the coming year were: President, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft; Vice-Presidents, Miss Frances A. Mathes, Portsmouth, and Mrs. Mary E. Woodman, West Lebanon; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harriet B. L. Perkins, Somersworth; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Katherine L. Runnells, Nashua; Treasurer, Mrs. Kate Homard Brown, Whitefield; Auditor, Mrs. Ellen L. McLane, Milford.

The next annual meeting is to be held in Nashua, by invitation of the Nashaway Woman's Club.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation was the fifth meeting of the club year, the others being held at New Bedford, Boston (two) and Fitchburg. The last meeting convened in Natick, July 6, where the Woman's Club had decorated the Congregational Church with the wild flowers of early June and delightfully entertained a large delegation of club women from all parts of the old Bay State.

The exercises opened with chorus singing by school children of Natick and a speech of welcome by Mrs. Anna Goodnow, president of the Hostess Club, this being answered by Miss O. M. E. Rowe, state president, who presided throughout the day. Following came the reports of officers and standing committees. Miss Florence Everett, the retiring secretary, in her report said in part: "We are happy to report a prosperous and successful year in the life of the State Federation. Beginning in 1893 with 21 clubs we have now 143 clubs in our organization, and of these 20 have joined during the past year."

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The State Federation as an organization undertakes no work. Its peculiar province as carried on through the executive board, is of inspiration and suggestions to the clubs, bringing to them in definite form lines of work of general interest in which all can unite, but which must necessarily be developed by each club in its own way, according to local needs and conditions. We are learning the value of united action, and the small club, with its perhaps greater opportunities for individual development is as important and stands for as much with us as with the large club."

Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett, in giving the treasurer's report, showed that the Federation has expended over \$700.

Of the four standing committees, those of education and social service reported. For the education committee Mrs. E. N. L. Walton, chairman, said: "We have been in existence two years, the first a very active year, when we sent out a circular of topics and suggestions, and arranged two public meetings. We investigated the practical workings of the free textbook law, and the results showed that our clubs are a welcome supplement to the work of school committees and superintendent. During the past year we have sent out a circular giving a plan for elementary and high school manual training, for both girls and boys, and also urging attention to the establishment of vacation schools. Several clubs have responded to our call, and are arranging active work in these lines for this summer."

Mrs. Caroline Stone Atherton reported for the social service committee. She said it had aroused wonderful enthusiasm among the clubs. The work of the Consumers' League alone would justify the existence of the State Federation, but this committee recommends, besides, the enactment of the curfew law, the establishment of vacation schools and summer playgrounds, the putting down of the caterpillar pest, the stamp savings society and many other lines of work.

Mrs. Sarah T. S. Leighton gave the report of the delegate, Mrs. J. W. Smith, to the committee of counsel and co-operation, known as the "C. C. C." This showed desired improvement in theatre posters, dance hall entertainments, and regretted the defeat of the bill for the classification of criminals. A long discussion followed, after which the following officers were elected: President, Miss O. M. E. Rowe; vice-presidents, Mrs. May Alden Ward of the Cantabrigia Club, Mrs. Electa N. Walton of the West Newton Educational Club, Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin of the Worcester Woman's Club, and Mrs. Sarah A. Forbes of the Roxburghe Club; secretary, Mrs. Lillian G. Breed of the North Shore Club; assistant secretary, Mrs. Annie S. Colby of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield; treasurer, Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett of the Social Science Club of Newton; directors for three years, Mrs. Ida Barrett Adams of the Middlesex Club of Lowell, Mrs. Mary Bancroft of the Cantabrigia Club, Mrs. Effie M. Hartwell of the Fitchburg Woman's Club, Mrs. Josephine St. P. Ruffin of the Woman's Era Club, and Mrs. Ada W. Tillinghast of the New Bedford Club. The nominating committee for next year was elected as follows: Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee, chairman; Mrs. Anna F. Goodnow, Miss Annie M. Kilham, Mrs. Annie Russell Marble and Mrs. Minnie E. Young.

Luncheon was served at noon by the Hostess Club.

In the afternoon there was more music and the roll-call, and the presentation of four new clubs—the Woman's Club of Hudson, the Stoneham Woman's Club, the Boston Political Class, and the Ashland Home Study Club. Short reports of the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Philadelphia, were given, and a discussion was held relative to the work of the Council and Mrs. Brock's resolutions for reorganization. It was voted that the state board of directors appoint a committee to prepare a plan of reorganization for the consideration of the state clubs.

Miss Rowe's address was the main feature of the afternoon, and she spoke strongly in favor of State Federations and their value to the individual club. She pointed out the fact that Massachusetts formed one of the very first State Federations and that therefore she had no precedent, but proceeded slowly, the first aim being to provide interesting quarterly meetings. But lately the State Federation has broadened its work and taken up great problems. Discussions from the floor have shown a fine intelligence and have proved that the club women are cultivating the art of thinking of social phenomena. It is aimed to bring every club into the State Federation. It is pleasant to record that no club has ever withdrawn from membership. Outlining the future plan of work, she spoke of the educational committee's plans and added that from the

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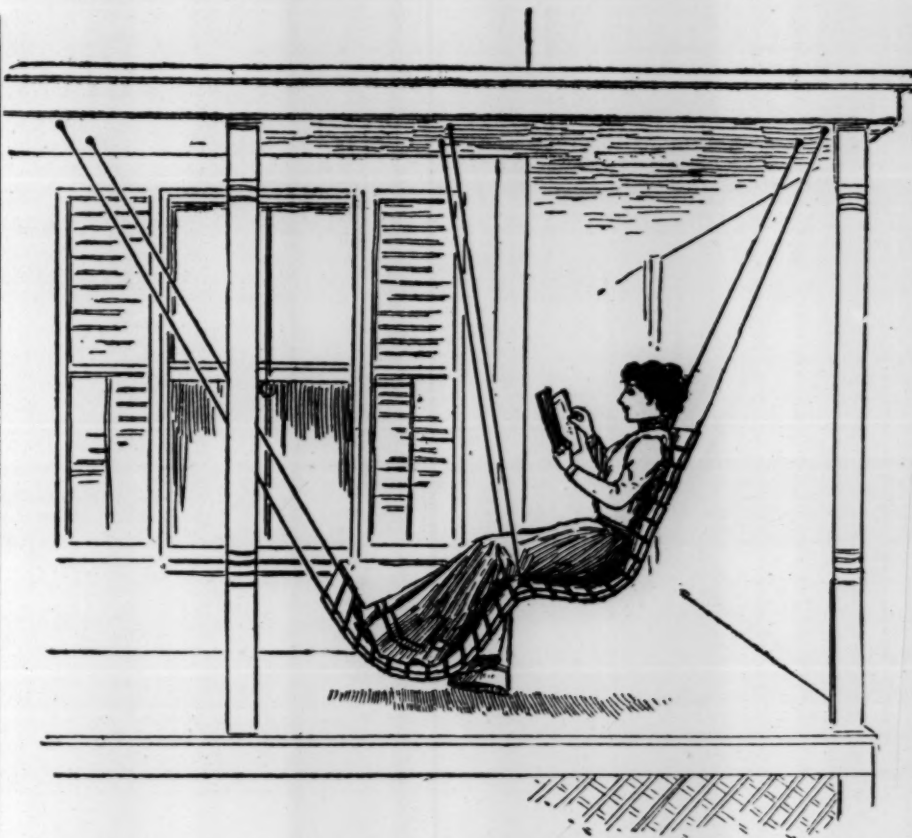
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social service committee great things are expected, owing to the value of the work and the enthusiasm with which the club women are taking it up. From the home science committee, also, much is expected, for club women are home-makers first of all. The music committee is engaged in preparing a song book for club use. One of the problems that confronts the program committee is the proper ratio between the speaker from outside and the home talent, and a plan for home talent days will, perhaps, call for a committee on this work. The small club in the small town has unlimited opportunities. It may do the work which the college settlement does in the large city. Between 40 and 50 of our clubs have taken up the work of the Consumers' League, and this is well for many reasons, one being that this subject is to have a prominent place on the program of the next Biennial convention.

At the close of the meeting a rising vote of thanks and a resolution expressing the appreciation of her devoted service by the devoted club women of Massachusetts was given Miss Florence Everett, the retiring secretary, who declined reelection, and to whom much of the success of the State Federation is owing. The meeting closed with the president's "Good-bye," and the singing of Whittier's hymn,

"There sometimes gleams upon our sight,

Through present wrong, the eternal Right."

DELAWARE.

The second annual meeting of the Delaware Federation was held at Georgetown, May 25 and 26, and was largely attended. The meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, which adjoins the room used as the regular quarters of the club. Both club room and hall were decorated, the stage being draped with crimson and green, the Georgetown colors, and decorated with potted plants and flowers. The audience, which included a number of gentlemen, quite filled the hall. Mrs. A. D. Warner presided; a prayer was offered by Mrs. W. H. Boyce, and a song of welcome, by Mrs. A. P. Robinson, was sung to the air of "Marching Thro' Georgia." The chorus was:

"Hurrah! hurrah! for clubs and club work too,

Hurrah! hurrah! for women good and true;

Here we're pledged together and our very best we'll do,

Just to make the world a little better."

Mrs. R. G. Houston, president of the Georgetown Club,

welcomed the visitors, and said the church and the state have each long been federated. Why should not the third great power, the home, be federated? The uplifting of women means the uplifting of home, and by the diversified work of a club one should escape the fate of the woman who became insane and whose husband said, "I don't know why she should have gone crazy. She's not been out of her own kitchen for thirty years." Mrs. Warner, in response, said the state has suffered from the limited acquaintance and intercourse between its women. She urged frequent visits among the clubs and told of the good that has resulted and will increasingly result when all have learned to work together for the good of the whole state. Letters of regret were read from the president of the National Federation, Mrs. Lowe of Georgia, Mrs. Platt of Colorado, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others.

Greetings were given from a number of federated clubs, and then Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia made an address on "Parliamentary Law," which was followed by a drill and a discussion in regard to the adoption of a state emblem. The three-leaved clover was proposed as appropriate to an agricultural state, the three leaves typifying the three counties joined at heart in faith, hope and love. The will rose was also suggested as appropriate, from the fact that a large part of the state was in 1683 given to William Penn for a consideration of 10 shillings and a quit rent of one rose.

In the evening there was a fine address by Miss Dock of Harrisburg on "How to Preserve and Cultivate the Beauties of Town and Country." She said that some fifty years ago was started by a woman, Miss Mary Hopkins of Stockbridge, Mass., the movement known now as "The Village Improvement Society." This one woman's love of order and beauty made Stockbridge a town so beautiful that it has attracted tourists and made the improvements profitable. From the idea thus suggested have come the Forestry bill, Arbor Day, and other forestry matters, but the most important result was in the idea suggested that our country is a heritage and that it rests with us whether it passes to those who come after us as a beautiful or disfigured land. Mrs. Blankenburg spoke of the advance in the laws in regard to women in the past 50 years, and closed by an account of the aid given by the Legal Protection Committee of the Philadelphia Club, to women who are unjustly treated by employers and others, and who cannot afford to employ counsel.

Friday morning's meeting witnessed the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Mrs. A. D. Warner, President; Mrs. W. B. Beggs of New Castle County, First Vice-President; Mrs. J. S. Willis of Kent County, Second Vice-President; Mrs. R. G. Houston of Sussex County, Third Vice-President; Mrs. A. E. Watson of Dover, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Peter T. Wright of Wilmington, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. H. A. Richardson of Dover, Treasurer; Miss Cannon of Seaford, Auditor; and for Executive Committee, Miss Gray of Bridgeville, Mrs. J. M. Hall of Milford, Mrs. F. F. Evans of Smyrna, Mrs. K. E. Cooke of Seaford, Miss Annie Hays of Dover, Mrs. Stevenson of Felton and Mrs. Kennedy of Middletown.

Following came an interesting discussion of educational work. Mrs. E. C. Marshall, chairman of the State Traveling Library Committee, said that during the session of the Legislature at Dover their club invited the education committee of the House and Senate to tea in order to have an opportunity to enlist their interest in the matter of state libraries. The result was an offer from the legislators to present a bill for a state appropriation, provided a moderate amount was asked for. The sum requested was so very moderate that the Legislature voluntarily increased it five-fold, and decreed that the sum of \$100 shall be appropriated each spring for the use of the library committee. Miss Bowman of the Wilmington Library Committee approved the selection of public schools as centres, thinking the care might in time become onerous in private families and in school it might be an advantage in other respects, as it would bring parents there, and finding the school-houses such cheerless places, they might improve them and also form a better acquaintance with the teacher. Mrs. Henry Ridgely, Jr., chairman of the State Education Committee, said that of eleven clubs, nine are showing faithful work in visiting schools. She recommended the distribution among the schools of "The Perry Pictures," which are reproductions on a small scale of 1,200 of the finest paintings of the world; 100 of them cost \$1, and mounted on stiff paper and given to the schools could not fail to elevate the taste of the scholars.

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Mrs. Prettyman of London, O., related the methods of their club on civic questions. At first the men did not unite with them, but now heartily sustain their efforts to improve the town. No paper is allowed to be thrown on the streets and the men have acquiesced in the rule that if they "wish to expectorate they must get out of town to do it," or at any rate not use the streets thus. If a horse is left standing unfed all day on the street it is taken to a stable and fed, and its owner must pay for its feed before he can take it away. If it is reined too tightly the rein is loosened and a tag attached warning that if the offence is repeated a fine will be imposed. Children are not allowed to be set to work too young and a school for servants is established in which each housekeeper teaches the thing she knows how to do best. The girls find it so interesting that they have concluded it is better to work in some one's home than in a factory. By the help of the school board a free library has been founded for young men.

Mrs. Mumford of Philadelphia said: "It seems ungracious to say that the imperfect and slow progress in our educational methods is chargeable to parents, but it is true. Not to the poor, unlettered immigrant, but to good American citizens, with traditions of culture and boasted pre-eminence in education. Women should have school suffrage, and then if they prove faithful in little they may be made rulers over more. If they address themselves to broad measures no political power can withstand them."

"Mrs. E. E. Williamson, president of the New Jersey State Federation, said: "Men are willing and glad to support women in all good works. This banding of women together for purity and better conditions is the greatest thing of the age; there is immense power in organization. While women should have suffrage in school matters, I believe our influence today is greater without voting, but there is no reason why we should not be getting ready to vote, nor why we should not know the laws that govern us; it is our duty to know; that is civic housekeeping."

The three-leaved clover was adopted as the state emblem of the Federation. The Federation was cordially invited by the Milford Club to meet there next May. The meeting closed with the singing of another new Federation Song by Mrs. Beniah Watson of Dover.

WISCONSIN.

The first annual meeting of the Federation of Woman's Clubs of the Second Congressional district was held in Cornelia Vilas Guild Hall, Madison, Friday afternoon, May 19, at 2.30. A reception to the delegates followed in the evening and the concluding session was held the next morning.

Mrs. Reuben G. Twaites, president of the Madison Woman's Club, welcomed the delegates in a few well chosen words, her greeting being responded to in behalf of the visiting ladies by Mrs. J. H. Rogers of Portage, after which she read a delightful paper setting forth woman's place in the world, as pace-maker in life's race, particularly in the social world and the responsibility of this position.

Five-minute reports from the clubs of the Federation were heard—six of the twelve clubs represented being called upon at this session.

The chief address was by the president of the Wisconsin Federation, Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, and her subject was "The Present and Future of Federation," in which she urged the benefits of club life as continuing the education of a woman all her life, and club life is what we make it. In past times the scholarly ideal was found in the monasteries, but in these days we learn not that we may know but that we may do. Woman's clubs are organized on broad humanitarian principles that avoid the caste spirit, and to woman is being left more and more the influencing of intellectual development. It is necessary to work through existing organizations and to create public sentiment. The loss of the bill asking the appointment of two women on the board of control was not an entire loss, for it created public interest, and the women must continue to work to this end. Mrs. Neville asked the clubs to consider the question of representation in the General Federation by State Federation delegates rather than by delegates from each club, and also the position of state chairman of correspondence.

Mrs. George H. Ide of Milwaukee read an able paper on the "Ways of Town Improvement," citing instances of reforms accomplished through town improvement societies.

More than 200 guests enjoyed the reception Friday evening, which was a brilliant affair, given by the officers of the Madison Club.

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OKLAHOMA.

Readers of The Club Woman do not need to be told of the past year's accomplishments of the Federation of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Says Mrs. Rea McClure: When Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, welcomed the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Federation into the fold at the last Biennial, she spoke of it as the youngest but by no means the weakest child of the National Association. The justice of this statement was apparent at the first annual convention of the territorial clubs at Norman the third week in May. Delegates and guests came together from their homes on fertile prairies or from busy towns and little cities to confer upon matters of mutual interest, and to extend acquaintanceship with congenial minds. Mrs. A. H. Van Vleet of the Coterie of Norman, in her address of welcome, said:

"It seems fitting that the first meeting of this body, whose interest and aims are so largely educational, should be held in Norman, where is located the head of educational advantages of Oklahoma, which many, with prophetic eye, see as the future head of the educational system of the two territories, finally united, to form a glorious new star in the constellation of the Union—the proud state of Oklahoma."

The response by Mrs. F. E. Rickey of El Reno was followed by the address of the Federation President, Mrs. Selwyn Douglas. In a review of the Federation work Mrs. Douglas said:

"We are a fine example of what a body of earnest women may accomplish in a short time, with an empty treasury. During the meeting of the Legislature the signatures representing the Federation was asked three different times to further the passage of educational and reform bills. I speak of this that you may know that the club women are considered a factor in wise legislation. A reciprocity bureau is established, and already five or six excellent papers are on file.

"Many of us waste much energy trying to cover too much ground in our study, including too many subjects in our course of study, and thus fail in obtaining one-half the good results we might obtain by concentrating our attention on a few subjects. Miss Helen Winslow, editor of The Club Woman, warns us against making our work too serious, too heavy, and thinks we should consider the vital questions of the day in an elastic, inspirational way. I saw this little parody describing the ordinary club woman, overburdened with wisdom:

There was a woman so wondrous wise
That nothing took her by surprise;
She was so wise, no use she saw,
In striving 'gainst fate's ruthless law,
She found no sense in human grief,
And laughter bro't her no relief.
She was so wise, the neighbors said,
The woman might just as well be dead.

"I am confident this woman does not belong to our Federation, but do not let us so overcrowd our programs with heavy, antiquated subjects that we will feel when we are through our work really burdened with undigested information.

"We often boast that our club is exclusive. Let us remember that the smaller the man and woman, the more dwarfed and dwindling their natures, the more they pride themselves upon their exclusiveness.

"Anyone can be exclusive. It comes easy. It takes and it signifies a large nature to be universal—to be inclusive. Only the woman of a small, personal, self-centered, self-seeking nature is exclusive. The woman of a large, royal, unself-centered nature never is.

"The only reason for the existence of the Federation is that with one hand it can lift up the humblest member of its weakest club, and with the other it can grasp issues beyond the reach of individual effort.

"I have no patience with the mere organization of women for its own sake, the purposeless addition of new activities to lives already burdened with the infinite duties of womanhood, and in my eyes the Federation finds a sacred right to bring in

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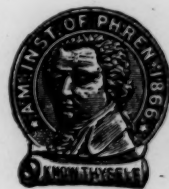
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And the feet are often weary,
And the heart is very sad,
And there is heavy burden bearing,
When it seems that none is caring
And one-half forget that ever we were glad.
Comfort one another
With the hand clasp close and tender,
And the looks of friendly eye.
Do not wait with grace unspoken
While life's daily bread is broken.

"Gentle speech is oft like manna from the skies. One of the crying needs of society now, someone has said, is a revival of gentleness, and of a refined consideration of others.

"Let us then, who have broad shoulders, stoop to lift the load of weakness. Let the wise and refined share the sorrows of the ignorant. Let those whose health and gifts make them the children of freedom go abroad daily on missions of mercy to those whose feet are fettered, and so shall the object for which this great club movement stands, the uplifting and betterment of humanity, be accomplished."

The Coterie tendered a reception to delegates and guests at the home of Prof. and Mrs. D. R. Boyd the first evening of the convention. Prof. Boyd, president of the University of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Boyd, first vice-president of the Federation, were assisted by the Coterie in receiving. Music was a happy accompaniment to merry voices, while new friendships were begun and old ones renewed.

Five minute reports of individual clubs proved an interesting feature of the convention. The delegates gave one another many helpful hints while reviewing the work of the year just past.

Mrs. E. E. Bogue of Stillwater read an excellent paper on "Social Structure," and Mrs. S. H. Harris of Perry presented a practical view of "Education," relative to the demands of the present. The kindly club spirit was evident in Mrs. J. G. Gafford's discussion of this paper. Mrs. Gafford said in part:

"The right to individual development belongs to every woman, and mothers can best get this knowledge and culture through the clubs. Communion with others of different purposes and environments is a source of growth and culture as well as pleasure. The club broadens and deepens our idea of life and its responsibilities. Popular education is what women may obtain through the clubs, without interfering with their home work. Through our clubs we make popular education a substitute for pernicious literature, overcome ignorance and disseminate true knowledge."

In the department of literature Mrs. F. K. Brooks answered the question, "Is the Novel an Educator?" decidedly in the affirmative, with well formulated reasons for her conviction. Mrs. Eugene Hamilton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton of the Western Synodical Mission, read a paper full of interest on "Some Thoughts About Fiction." Mrs. Hamilton, who is president of Sorosis of Chickasha, is a London-born woman and was educated in Paris and Munich, coming to the United States only a few years ago. Mrs. E. Aston, who wrote on Scotland, had a well selected theme, as that bonnie country was her own land.

The hospitality of the Federation was shown in a number of cordial invitations for next year's convention—that of the Kingfisher clubs was accepted. Besides the program given by members of the Federation were numbers contributed by Mrs. S. R. Peters, ex-president of the Kansas State Social Science Federation, and Mrs. Roland P. Murdock, president of the Twentieth Century Club of Wichita.

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